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AND

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BIRTHS.

At "Hermitage," Caine Road, on the 14th July, the wife of A. M. DE SOUZA, of a daughter.

At 10, Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon, on the 15th July, the wife of A. RICHIE, United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 16th July, at the Peak Church, by the Rev. R. F. Cobbold, HUGH SUTHERLAND, of Foochow, to MAUDE EVELYN, only daughter of the late George S. SANFORD, of Tyracuse, U.S.A.

DEATH.

At Yokohama, on the 13th July, JANE MARION (JEANNIE), the beloved wife of J. H. BOAG, aged 46 years and 8 months.

ARRIVALS OF MAIL.

The French mail of the 16th June arrived, per M. M. steamer *Ernest Simons*, on the 17th July (31 days); the American mail of the 18th June arrived, per O. & O. steamer *Belgie*, on the 18th July (30 days); and the English mail of the 24th June arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Parramatta*, on the 21st July (27 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The number of persons who fell victims to the plague at Canton during the recent epidemic is estimated at over fifteen thousand.

The Inspector-General of Customs, Sir Robert Hart, Bart., G.C.M.G., etc., etc., has been granted six weeks' leave, and is spending his holiday at Peitaiho.

Mr. H. M. Hillier, Commissioner of Customs for Kowloon, issued the following notification on Tuesday:—The Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai has notified me by telegram that "Quarantine of vessels from Hongkong is removed to-day. The importation of coffins is prohibited."

The trial of O'Neill, the gaoler of the British Consulate-General at Seoul, for causing the death of a Korean, which Mr. H. P. Wilkinson went over to Korea to preside at, has resulted in an acquittal.—*China Gazette*.

The *N. C. Daily News* says:—We are glad to hear that Mr. Fearon, the Chairman of the Municipal Council, finds the Diplomatic Body at Peking, nearly every member of which he has seen, entirely favourable to the extension of the settlement, and from what Mr. Fearon writes, as well as from the recent telegram from our own correspondent, we gather that this desirable step will be officially authorised before long.

By command of the Queen a Levée was held on 13th June at St. James's Palace by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., on behalf of her Majesty. Amongst the presentations were the following:—Mr. Frederick Bourne, on appointment as her Majesty's Consul and Assistant Judge at Shanghai, by the Secretary of State, and Mr. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Hongkong, on appointment, by the Secretary of State.

The 11th June being the Feast of St. Barnabas, the Archbishop of Canterbury, in St. Paul's, consecrated amongst others the Rev. Joseph Charles Hoare as Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong, in succession to Bishop Burdon. The Archbishop was assisted in the laying on of hands by the Bishops of London, Winchester, Peterborough, Stepney, Marlborough, and Southwark, and Bishop Barry. Among the congregation were some Chinese Christians.

It is reported that the fifth article of the agreement between Russia and China under which Port Arthur and Talienwan are leased to Russia has been modified in one very important particular. The effect of the original article was that the Chinese warships would be allowed the free use of the two ports; the alteration which it now appears has been made limits this stipulation to Chinese warships in which no foreigners other than Russians are employed.—*China Gazette*.

Serious rioting occurred on the French Concession at Shanghai on the 17th July, arising from the Municipality taking possession of the Ningpo Joss-house and an adjoining cemetery, the site being required for schools, a hospital, and an abattoir. The Chinese strongly resented the movement and a riot ensued. The French fired upon the mob, killing fifteen, and twenty-nine wounded were taken to the hospital, one in a dying condition. A strike of the Ningpo men ensued and business was practically suspended for several days. The strike terminated on the 21st.

Serious inconvenience has been caused in Hongkong of late owing to the scarcity of Bank notes. The Banks had issued up to the full amount allowed by their charters and were therefore unable to supply the demand for more, the result being considerable stringency in the money market, for notes are now the general circulating medium. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, to meet the difficulty, expressed its willingness to deposit silver, dollar for dollar, with the Colonial Treasurer for notes issued in excess of the limit. This proposal has been approved by the Secretary of State and accepted.

A Tokyo press telegram of the 6th July translated by the *Kobe Chronicle* says:—The demand for money in the London market is at present very small. The Japanese war loan bonds stand comparatively high, their price being above £104. The present being considered the most opportune time for floating a Government Loan, advice is said to have reached the Government from London to that effect.

The second expedition of American troops arrived at Manila on the 17th July, bringing up the army strength to over six thousand men. Six thousand more are due within a fortnight. The explanation given of the delay in taking the city is that though it could be taken at once by bombardment this would mean the destruction of foreign as well as native property, and Admiral Dewey wishes to effect the capture with as little loss as possible. It is apparently expected that, in view of the strong force America now has on land as well as afloat, the Spaniards will capitulate and thus avoid the necessity of bombardment. It is said the Spaniards now have only about three thousand effective fighting men in the city, a large proportion of the garrison being incapacitated by sickness and wounds.

A meeting of the ratepayers of the French Concession, Shanghai, was to be held at the French Municipal Hall on the 19th July to consider the question of the imposition of wharfage dues on the French Concession. The *Echo de Chine* in a series of articles on the French Municipality has been preparing the way for this step. The *N. C. Daily News* says:—Many of the firms established on the French side went there especially to escape wharfage dues, which have never hitherto, as far as we remember, been imposed there. It was because of a threatened exodus of firms from the British to the French side of the Yang-kingpang that wharfage dues were some years ago abolished on this side, but they were subsequently reimposed. They are a very commendable form of taxation, being anything but burdensome to individuals, and yet yielding an important sum to the revenue.

The following letter addressed by M. Doumer, Governor-General of Indo-China, to the Hanoi Chamber of Commerce and published with the minutes of that body will be read with some amusement in Hongkong:—Saigon, 4th June, 1898. Monsieur the President of the Chamber of Commerce,—I have received certain information on the trade of the Sikiang and the situation of the new English Steam Navigation Company—Hongkong, Canton, Macao—which will perhaps interest the Hanoi Chamber of Commerce. Although the last report of the meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co., Limited, may be rather optimistic it appears certain that the operations of this company have up to the present only given results slightly remunerative. Besides, in a general way the trade of the West River will tend each day to fall more into the hands of the Chinese, who will endeavour to render the competition of Europeans impossible. There are no fewer than eight or nine steamers intended for the West River traffic now under construction in Hongkong on account of Chinese merchants.—Accept, Monsieur, the assurance of my most distinguished sentiments. (Signed) DOUMER.

REBELLIONS IN CHINA.

The weakness shown by the Central Government at Peking *vis-à-vis* Foreign Governments, as displayed by the various concessions extorted by the latter, is pretty certain to have a disintegrating effect in the Empire. Reverses are cleverly disguised in China, being mostly dressed up by the mandarins to look like victories, moral if not material. But all the tricks and lies of the entire mandarinat would hardly avail to blind the people entirely to the loss of prestige suffered since the conclusion of the Chino-Japanese war. That was humiliation enough, and no amount of casuistry would serve to explain away the loss of Formosa and the payment of a huge pecuniary indemnity to Japan. When, however, following on these most apparent reverses, came the successive German, Russian, French, and British demands, the latter being a consequence of the former, there could be no lingering doubt in the minds of the Chinese people that the Peking Government was a mere sponge to be squeezed whenever the outside barbarians thought proper to repeat the operation. That a fresh insurrection should have broken out in Kwangsi—always a turbulent province, difficult to control—is not surprising. The rebels, however, are freely armed and indifferently organised, and already the movement appears to be collapsing. The rising seems to have been only a premature ebullition of the forces of revolt and disorder, an advance murmur of the more important revolutionary movement known to be in incubation in the Two Kwang and which is believed to have powerful and widespread support. If the projected rebellion in Kwangtung and Kwangsi really takes place and the undisciplined bands can procure arms of precision and a leader capable of giving them some sort of training and organisation, it will prove a hard nut for the weak administration of Canton to crack. Of course, while the Chinese Government holds all the ports, and is able to cut off supplies, it enjoys an immense advantage over any rebel force, but it is not clear that even the officials are loyal to the dynasty, and it would not be surprising to find some ambitious provincial satraps setting up business on their own account if they could get the very faintest encouragement from foreign Powers. Great Britain is not likely to afford any favour to rebels, in any part of the Empire, her experience of them in the past having been unfortunate. The follies of the Wangs were as egregious as the assumptions of the reigning dynasty, and as the latter had at least some prestige to fall back upon, even though it was fast getting musty, England acted against the Taipings, who so far from attempting to create order, "made a desert and called it peace."

Who will say, however, that Russia may not secretly foment the new rising in Kansuh? It is close to the Russian frontier and if there be any fighting it may easily be construed into an interference with Russian rights. Probably the rebellion is due to Mahomedan intrigues, always active in Kansuh, where the population is fanatical and easily roused to demonstration against the hated Manchus. The Russian agents have long been quietly and unostentatiously at work among the Mongols and possibly among the Mahomedans in Chinese Turkestan. In Mongolia they have simply worked by force of example, treating the Mongols who have crossed the border with a liberality and justice contrasting most favourably with Chinese methods of administration, and so attracting many of these tribes to live under the rule of the Great White Czar.

The Mahomedans in the annexed khanates of Central Asia have been ruled with much tact and impartiality, and travelling traders and others have no doubt in the course of their peregrinations in Kashgaria and North-West China drawn comparisons between the lot of the followers of the Prophet in the Russian dominions and that of their co-religionists in the Chinese Empire most unfavourable to the latter. Nothing could play better into the hands of Russia at the present moment than a rebellion on her Siberian frontier, caused by religious grievances. In the interests of the preservation of peace and on behalf of suffering humanity—for Chinese risings are usually attended by frightful butcheries and wholesale cruelties—Russia would consider it her sacred mission to intervene and in the name of civilisation to put a stop to the atrocities. It is true she did not feel called upon to save the Armenians from massacre, but in that case the Powers generally were interested; on the Siberian frontier Russia alone could act. It is easy to see how, if the rebellion waxes into a great movement, and bids fair to be a prolonged struggle, Russia may be compelled to intervene in the interests of humanity, which would certainly be her own. In the case of a general insurrection in the Two Kwang it is also quite conceivable that Great Britain may have, for the salvation of the industrious millions and for the protection of her own trade, to step in and put down disorder. We have undertaken the administration of Egypt for these reasons; they would be quite sufficient justification for intervention in the Kwang provinces.

BRITISH INFLUENCE AND POLICY IN CHINA.

In an article suggested by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S Birmingham speech the *Japan Mail* says:—"A few English critics of the *Spectator* type denounce the notion of Great Britain's undertaking in the Far East a second task of the kind that has already cost her so much in the Near East—the task of bolstering up a moribund empire. These critics seem to be weary of strong efforts. Their advice is that England should fold her hands and resignedly accept bad results lest resistance should render them worse." This is a complete travesty of the policy favoured by the *Spectator*, which is, not that England should fold her hands in the face of bad results, but that she should use her force only in a good cause. Whether the maintenance of China under her present corrupt Government is a good cause or not is a point on which opinions differ. Our Yokohama contemporary goes on to say:—"Now if England has any characteristic that makes for the permanency of her growth it is her implacable resolution in face of great problems. She has never confessed defeat to herself, and the consequence is that she has never been defeated. Should she unhappily lose that characteristic, the day of her decadence will have dawned. It has cost her much to maintain Turkey, but Turkey has been maintained." Whether the maintenance of Turkey redounds much to England's glory let the Armenian massacres answer. Proceeding, the *Japan Mail* asks, "Will any one venture to assert that China's latent potentialities for self-defence are inferior to those of Turkey?" and goes on to argue as follows:—"The natural course is always the safest course. In this case the natural course is to set China on her feet and try to stiffen her back so that she

"will remain erect. That was the course mapped out by Count OKUMA when he assumed the direction of Japan's foreign affairs in 1897, and it is the course now adopted by Lord SALISBURY. It is interesting to note at how many points the policies of Japan and England touch. It is interesting to note, too, that the people who describe China as moribund, and declare the hopelessness of attempting to galvanise her into military competence, are the very people who point with awe to the potentialities of an army of Manchu Tartars led by Russian officers. Why not an army of Manchu Tartars led by English officers plus an army of Chinese similarly led? The development of China in Chinese hands being the policy of British statesmen, their logical and rational plan of procedure is exactly the procedure adopted by Lord SALISBURY. If that plan succeeds, there will no longer be any ground for the apprehensions suggested by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Certainly England is bound to utilize to the utmost the opportunities naturally presenting themselves, and happily she has some years of leisure to mature her arrangements."

In reply to our contemporary's question we should say that China's potentialities for self-defence are decidedly inferior to those of Turkey, for the Turks are naturally a fighting race, whereas the Chinese are not. Under exclusively foreign control a Chinese army of some real strength might possibly be developed, but Turkey maintains her army without foreign control, and it is a fighting force that must be regarded with respect. Turkey possesses inherent power, whereas in China the stiffening of which our contemporary speaks would have to be supplied by external influence. The task would be much the same as that of stiffening a sack of flour. But the point on which we would chiefly join issue with our contemporary is that advanced in the closing sentence of his article, namely, that England happily has some years of leisure to mature her arrangements. Nothing could be more fallacious or dangerous. Events of moment are succeeding each other in China with startling rapidity, and for the nation that aspires to influence the destiny of the country there can be no pausing for a few years to mature her arrangements. Any action to be effective must be prompt. The anti-foreign riots in Szechuen the other day will involve China in an embroglio with two or more Powers, one of them being Great Britain, and in the South a rebellion is in progress which, though possibly its importance has been somewhat exaggerated, has nevertheless given rise to rumours of an offer by France to restore order, which would be a convenient preliminary to the occupation of the disturbed province. "The development of China in Chinese hands" which is said to be the policy of British statesmen, means in plain language the development of China under British influence and control, and unless British statesmen are prepared to assume the natural responsibilities of that policy they had better frankly abandon it and let the Chinese Empire fall to pieces. In that case Great Britain could take what she required and leave the other Powers to divide what was left amongst themselves.

At Shanghai on Sunday afternoon, 10th July, a sailmaker of the German mail steamer *Bayern*—lying in the stream and moored to the Company's buoy—let himself over the side of the ship and began swimming about, after a while he climbed the buoy, took a header into the water and was not seen to rise. The body was recovered subsequently by the river police.

AMERICAN INTENTIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The final outcome of the Spanish-American war is already the subject of a good deal of discussion in home papers. It is recognised that Spain has lost Cuba, and if hostilities continue she will certainly lose Puerto Rico. As for the Philippines they are regarded, by all except the Spaniards, as hopelessly lost already. The Spaniards are, however, of opinion that this Asiatic possession of the Spanish Crown should be retained at all costs. As the *London Telegraph* points out, however:—"How are the islands to be re-covered? It is true that the Americans are not in possession, but it is at least equally true that Spanish authority does not extend beyond the suburbs of Manila, if its limits are not even more circumscribed. The re-establishment of her rule would—even if America waived her claims—cost Spain as much as she has already wasted on Cuba. Peace can be obtained, with or without external intervention, but it will be peace on terms which are not likely to be modified by a prolongation of the war." The Spanish Authorities in Manila are now, if all reports be correct, endeavouring to come to terms with the rebels and induce them to make common cause against the invaders. But the Filipinos have had a lengthened experience of Spanish bad faith, and will be chary of coming to any agreement with their ancient oppressors. It is true the natives may cherish dreams of and aspirations for independence which the Americans will be unable at once to gratify. But it cannot be doubted for a moment that they would prefer to take the chance of a share in self-government and a gradual enfranchisement under the protection of the stars and stripes rather than run the risk of the renewal of Spanish rule and of the reimposition of the priestly yoke they so bitterly dislike.

The intentions of the Washington Government are not clearly known in this matter. They have not yet caught their hare, but when they have secured it we are of opinion they will not hastily or without much calm deliberation again abandon it. The British Government once gave up Manila without receiving the stipulated indemnity, but the Ministers of President McKINLEY would not be prepared, we think, to emulate such an example. Nor, on the other hand, if the American Government were willing to surrender the Philippines to General AGUIBALDO, could they feel confidence that his assumption of power would not lead to renewed disturbances. Nor could the Filipinos hold their country against a strong invader; and there may be Powers who would be only too glad to pick a quarrel with a native Government at Manila in order to secure a pretext for making a descent upon and annexing these rich islands. The United States having once abandoned the article in their constitution precluding the country from acquiring foreign possessions, and having formally annexed the Hawaiian Islands, may just as well relax a little further and gain a dependency in Asia. The Washington Government are assured in advance of the complacency of Great Britain, and they need not trouble greatly about the views of other Powers, who have for years past been embarked on a game of grab in all corners of the world. So far from feeling jealousy at our kinsmen being seated in the Philippines, we should rather be glad to see them acquiring a stake in the Far East which would lead to their eventual abandonment of the old policy of

isolation and prepare them to take their share with the Mother Country in the burden of empire. That burden has been growing more onerous with each new acquisition, and these fresh acquisitions have been forced upon Great Britain by the aggressive policy of the other European Powers, who are continually exploiting the dark and uncivilised or semi-civilised places of the earth. It may be urged that England has enough territory already; she has enough, and to spare, and has no desire for more, but she cannot afford to see countries now open to her trade seized and closed to her goods by high tariffs. She wishes to maintain the policy of an open door to the trade of the world, but Russia, France, and some other countries only desire to make preserves for themselves. The United States are in thorough sympathy with the open door policy, and nothing would please Great Britain better than for America to join hands with her in maintaining it. One step in that direction would certainly be the annexation of the Philippines.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY QUESTION.

At the half yearly meeting of the P. & O. Company Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND made some remarks on the Indian currency question which may be conveniently read in connection with the pronouncements on the same question by Mr. T. JACKSON and the Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD, published with the minutes of the last meeting of the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce. Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND does not commit himself to any opinion on the proposal of the Indian Government to withdraw from circulation a certain number of current silver rupees annually, but he says that while he recognises the great difficulty of introducing a gold standard into India he sees that there is even a still greater difficulty in going back upon the policy which has been in existence for the last four or five years. Mr. JACKSON says he does not approve of the proposal of the Indian Government, that he considers it impracticable, and that pending some international agreement he would suggest continuing the policy established in 1893. Mr. WHITEHEAD presents rather an elaborate memorandum on the subject, but we find some difficulty in following his arguments. The hon. gentleman says that the closing of the Indian mints was a colossal blunder which is developing grave evils, and yet in the next paragraph he says "Adopt convertibility of the rupee in some form or other at a fixed maximum and minimum rate. Exchangeability can alone give fixity of exchange, and the making of rupees interchangeable with gold at an approximate rate would remove all feeling of insecurity and would inspire confidence in the city of London and elsewhere." But it would have been impossible to have established interchangeability of rupees and gold at a fixed rate while the mints remained open to silver, and if such interchangeability be, as Mr. WHITEHEAD says, a desideratum, we fail to see how the closing of the mints can be described as a colossal blunder. The closing of the mints was an essential step preliminary to the establishment of fixity of exchange. It has been effective to the extent of arresting the decline in the value of the rupee, but it has not caused an appreciation up to the point at which gold would automatically be introduced. The Indian Government therefore proposes to further restrict the currency by with-

drawing a certain number of rupees annually.

In this matter of the conversion of the currency it seems to us that the policy of Japan has been infinitely superior to that of India. She made the plunge at once, replaced silver by gold at a rate approximating to the market rate of the day, and got her currency placed on a sound basis at a very moderate cost. India might have adopted the same course at the time the mints were closed, but it would involve her in heavy and almost impossible expenditure to do so now, because an artificial value has been given to the rupee and there would be a loss of thirty-three per cent. or more on each silver coin exchanged for gold. How under these circumstances the currency is to be placed on a gold basis is a knotty problem; but Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND says he feels tolerably confident that in the ordinary and normal operation of Indian trade, when exports are greater than imports, the tendency towards the fixed limit of exchange is likely to be reached, even in the existing state of affairs. Mr. JACKSON is of opinion that pending some international agreement the existing state of affairs should be left untouched. We do not think there is the remotest possibility of an international agreement for the rehabilitation of silver being arrived at, and the Indian Government is of opinion that the existing state of affairs does not meet the requirements and that a contraction of the currency is necessary in order to secure fixity of exchange at 1s. 4d., the rate aimed at. This proposed contraction of the currency Mr. WHITEHEAD says would "further widen the divergence between the nominal and metallic value of the rupee and thereby most seriously handicap Indian trade and industries with and in competition with silver using countries." Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND, on the other hand, while admitting that a one-and-four-penny rupee must tend to increase the competition between India and China in those productions which may be more or less common to both, says that this causes him no alarm whatever in regard to the future of Indian trade. "It appears to me," he says, "that India possesses enormous advantages over China in this respect. Her proximity to the great markets of Europe, her necessarily low range of freights, her magnificent railway system, and her immunity from all internal taxation, which is so oppressive in the case of China, establish, at all events in my mind, the conviction that an exchange rate of 1s. 4d. or thereabouts will never interfere with the large export trade from our great dependency of India." On this point it should also be noted that the value of silver is declining in silver using countries. Hongkong recognised this some years ago by granting exchange compensation to the Civil Service. China has now recognised it by increasing the rates of pay in the Customs Service, and everyone knows that the wages of the labouring classes have a marked upward tendency in Hongkong and the treaty ports, and that tendency will gradually make itself felt in the remote interior. Whatever advantages cheap silver may confer upon China's industries and export trade must therefore be merely temporary, lasting only until equilibrium has been restored. On the other hand the advantages to India of a fixed rate of exchange are so great as to be well worth some temporary sacrifice.

THE HONGKONG NOTE ISSUE.

As will be seen by the minutes of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce published in another column a short and ready way out of the Bank note difficulty is offered by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Mr. JACKSON explained to the Committee that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank had had some correspondence on the subject both with the local Government and with the Secretary of State. Complaints having been made of an excessive note issue over the legalised amount during the early months of the year, the Bank replied to the effect that this excess of issue was necessitated by circumstances, and by a great inconvenience and loss to the trade the issue was reduced by the 30th June and brought within the prescribed limits. The inconvenience and loss to which Mr. JACKSON refers are only too well known to our readers—not to merchants and financiers alone, but to the community at large—who have been seriously hampered by the contraction in the volume of the circulating medium. The Bank has pointed out to the Government that the prescribed limits are quite inadequate to the requirements of the trade and has made the proposal that for any excess of limit in its issue of notes it is prepared to lodge silver, dollar for dollar, in the custody of the Colonial Treasurer. Mr. JACKSON adds that the Bank was in hopes that the Government would listen favourably to this proposal. In that hope the community will cordially join. The scheme proposed has all the advantages of a Government note issue without any cost to the public or trouble to the Government. It is difficult to imagine what objection can possibly be brought against it, but the extraordinary course pursued by the Imperial Treasury in years past with reference to the subsidiary coinage question shows how little the officials of that department are acquainted with local conditions and how expert they are in raising imaginary objections to measures urgently called for in the public interest. The Bank would of course derive a profit from the transaction, as it would thereby be enabled to make use of the stocks of silver now lying idle in its vaults and of any further deposits it may receive, which at present it is unable fully to do, because the borrowing public wants notes, not silver, and the Bank is at present unable to give them notes. The scarcity of money from which the trade of the colony is now suffering is to a large extent an artificial scarcity; there are considerable stocks of silver, but those stocks cannot be made use of unless notes are allowed to be issued against them, silver itself being too cumbersome a currency to be carried about in large quantities. As was pointed out by Mr. R. M. GRAY at the meeting of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese traders are discarding their ancient method of making their financial dealings in chopped dollars by weight in favour of the more convenient system of interchanging money by means of Bank notes, in which they have gained complete confidence and which are so much more easily handled. This applies not only to the colony itself, but also to the neighbouring districts of the Chinese Empire. On the other hand the expanding trade of the colony calls for an increase in the volume of the circulating medium, the present issue of bank notes being quite inadequate. The present position is one which urgently calls for a remedy, and that remedy would be supplied by the adoption

of the scheme proposed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Will the Treasury authorities sanction it?

[Information has since been received that the proposal of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.]

THE FORTIFICATION OF HONGKONG.

In an article headed "Hongkong as a Naval Base" the *Naval and Military Record* commences by saying "Lord SALISBURY is to be congratulated upon his success in securing a lease to Great Britain of certain territories round Hongkong which, when fortified, will make that important place practically impregnable by land and sea." It seems to be taken for granted by our contemporary that fortifications on an extensive scale are to be established on the new territory. *The Times* on the other hand says:—"The strategic considerations which alone can make us really safe in Hongkong as in all the rest of our transmarine possessions are, it is hardly necessary to repeat, in the first instance of a naval and not of a military character. No greater mistake could be committed in present circumstances than to waste large sums of money in attempts to convert Hongkong into an Asiatic Kronstadt or Sevastopol. Huge fortifications such as those that form the defences of the ports named may be desirable and even indispensable to Powers which cannot expect to secure their shores by holding the seas. But a vast expenditure on earthworks and guns would be worse than useless for the nation which relies for the existence of her Empire on the complete supremacy of her fleets. Such an expenditure would not only tend to divert to land defences money which might be employed to far better purpose in perfecting our Navy, but it would also tend to foster in the popular mind a theory of Imperial defence which is radically false." The opinion of the Navy League, we believe, corresponds generally with that of *The Times*, the idea being, not that heavy and expensive fortifications should be set up, but that the boundary line and passes should be held by a chain of blockhouses garrisoned by the military or a military police. This, it is deemed, would be sufficient to prevent the heights commanding the harbour of Hongkong being taken by surprise by an invading force. The question is one upon which experts will no doubt have much to say for a good many years to come, but in the meantime local opinion, we think, will incline to the view that any funds available for fortification may be much more profitably spent upon making the south shore of the island secure against attack than upon forts and batteries in Mirs Bay and Deep Bay. In any case, however, a large addition to the garrison is called for, and the sooner it is supplied the better.

PORTUGUESE OPINION ON THE EXECUTION OF OZORIO.

The Portuguese community, both of Hongkong and Macao, appear to feel much aggrieved that the sentence on OZORIO was not commuted. The *Echo Macaense* mentions that twenty-five years ago a Portuguese who committed a murder in cold blood at Bombay had his sentence commuted by the intercession of the King of Portugal. Reference is also made to the Logan case at Canton—which hardly seems

in point, as it was a case of manslaughter and not of murder,—to the CAREW case, and to a recent case in which an American was convicted of murder in Japan but not executed, and our contemporary asks how it is that the sentence is commuted in some cases while in others the utmost rigour of the law is applied. Also, continues our contemporary, "it should be mentioned that in 1864 four European Portuguese, a Macaoese, and a Spaniard were arbitrarily condemned and executed by order of Judge BALL, having been unjustly accused of the crime of piracy, one of the witnesses against them, after having perjured himself before the court, committing suicide, it is supposed out of remorse. After that the English Government determined that all persons accused of murder should be defended and be tried by a special jury." Whatever may be said of the merits of the various cases mentioned by our contemporary or of the reasons for the commutation of the sentence in those cases in which the clemency of the Crown was exercised there was certainly no reason whatever for commutation in the case of OZORIO. We can well understand the feeling of distress entertained by the Portuguese community at seeing one of their number subjected to the last penalty of the law, but now that the case is over they would be well advised to let the discussion of it drop. They cannot contend that an exception ought to have been made in favour of OZORIO on account of his nationality, and the contention that the man was insane rests only on the assumption that violent crime is in itself an evidence of insanity, an argument that if once admitted might be applied to every case of murder. One thing the discussion shows, and that is the danger of granting commutations without adequate cause and thereby creating precedents which might lend colour to the suggestion that the law is not administered equally. We presume, however, our Portuguese friends do not imagine that the result would have been different in the present case had the murderer been an Englishman, though certain passages in the articles that have appeared on the subject seem to convey a faint suspicion of that kind. If so they may be reminded that in the year 1859 two Englishmen were hanged at Hongkong for the murder of a China boy on board a ship. It is recorded that "upwards of two thousand persons were present, principally Chinese, who were much gratified that such strict justice was dealt out and that the murder of a Chinaman had been visited with so severe a punishment."

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.

The adoption of penny postage between Great Britain, Canada, Newfoundland, the Cape, Natal, and any of the Crown Colonies that choose to join is a victory for Mr. HENNIKER HEATON, who has agitated the matter for many years past, and it is also a step that may not be without its influence on the cause of Imperial federation. The Australian colonies are not included in the scheme, however, which is a notable though not unexpected omission, those colonies having already expressed their disinclination to make the financial sacrifice the scheme involves. For the same reason Hongkong is not likely to benefit. At one time the rate of postage on letters for countries of the Postal Union was reduced to seven cents, but with the fall in exchange it was deemed necessary, in order to avoid a loss on the working of the Post

Office, to again raise the rate to ten cents, at which figure it now stands, and whatever sentimental or national reasons may be urged in favour of a reduction it must be confessed that as regards this colony in particular there is no prospect of a reduction in the postage being followed by any such large increase in the volume of correspondence as would make up for the loss of revenue by diminished rates. In a community like that of Hongkong there are very few individuals who would be deterred from writing a letter home by the fact that a stamp costs ten cents, or who would write any more letters if the rate were reduced to five cents. Nevertheless it would be pleasant to have penny postage, especially if the home Government could be induced to bear the charges. At present, however, the colony has the rather knotty question of the amount of its contribution to the postal subsidy still pending, and Downing Street appears to be relentless.

SUPREME COURT.

June 18th.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE SIR JOHN CARRINGTON (CHIEF JUSTICE.)

THROWING CAUSTIC SODA INTO A MAN'S FACE.

Cheung Mun, one of the crew of the *Empress of Japan*, was charged on two counts—firstly with throwing a destructive substance with intent to do grievous bodily harm, and secondly with inflicting grievous bodily harm.

The jury was composed of Messrs. F. X. Ozorio, J. I. Andrew, F. Lammert, H. Crombie, A. W. Schellos, E. Morico, and J. Noronha.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney-General (instructed by the Crown Solicitor, Mr. H. L. Dennys), who appeared for the prosecution, said prisoner was charged on an information which contained two counts—with having thrown some caustic soda into the eyes of a man named Lau Ching and caused him great pain and done him grievous bodily harm. The facts were exceedingly simple. The British ship *Empress of Japan* was on her way to Hongkong, where she arrived on the morning of the 12th of July. On the 10th of June while on her way prisoner and a man named Lau Ching, both of whom were employed on the ship—prisoner in connection with the electrical apparatus and the other man as fireman. They had known each other for ten years, and for the last four years had been shipmates, sharing the same cabin. On the 10th they had some trifling disagreements, over which prisoner seemed to have brooded, for subsequently when he found Lau Ching lying on deck half asleep he poured some caustic soda into his face, some running into his eyes. Ching cried out that he was injured, and soon afterwards the doctor was called to attend him. As soon as the ship arrived in Hongkong the injured man was sent to the hospital, where he had been ever since. He suffered a great deal of pain. Whether he lost the sight of both eyes or not remained to be seen. Prisoner in the course of a statement he made said, "I did not know the stuff I poured on complainant would injure his eyes. I had no desire to hurt complainant. Before I poured the stuff on to his face I saw him raise himself up to strike. I have poured the stuff on to my hands without injuring me. I did not know it would injure his eyes. I got it from the engine room. It was caustic soda."

Evidence was given by Captain Lee and others.

Prisoner made practically no defence.

He was sentenced to four years on the first count and one year on the second the sentences to run concurrently.

19th July.

THE WIFE MURDER BY A CHINESE.

SENTENCE OF DEATH PASSED.

A coolie named Wan Hung was charged with having wilfully murdered his wife on the 18th of September, last year, at Praya West. After committing the deed prisoner and two other men who assisted him decamped. Prisoner was arrested on the 14th June, but the others are still at large.

The following composed the jury:—Messrs. B. K. Mehta, F. Lammert, G. C. Hayward, H. Crombie, C. W. Longett, A. W. Schellos, and E. Mirow.

The Attorney-General (instructed by Mr. H. L. Dennys, Crown Solicitor) appeared for the prosecution and Dr. Ho Kai for the defence.

Prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, appeared as unconcerned as if the charge against him was of the most trifling character.

The Attorney-General said prisoner was a coolie, but he asked the jury to give the case the same patient care and attention they would give to it if the man on trial were a European. He had the advantage of being defended by his learned friend Dr. Ho Kai, for in case of murder where the prisoner had no counsel he was provided with one at the expense of the court, so that such defence as would be put before the jury would be forcibly urged by his learned friend. The deceased woman was the wife of the accused man. He thought that when they had heard the evidence they would be of opinion that at half-past seven o'clock on the evening of the 18th September last prisoner killed his wife by cutting her throat, and that the only excuse he had to urge for such a deed was his opinion that she was a bad woman. He thought it would be shown in evidence that deceased left her husband shortly before this matter occurred, she having refused to live with him. Sometimes when husband and wife fell out and could not agree the fault lay on both sides. The poor woman was dead, and could not give her account of the matter; but whatever the merits of the squabble between husband and wife, it was perfectly clear that the mere fact of the wife refusing to live with her husband did not excuse his going to her and cutting her throat. An act like that, if proved to be committed in this colony by a person, whatever his ideas on the subject, was in point of law simply murder. They were not there to consider what distorted views the Chinese coolie had as to his rights in regard to his wife, but to administer justice in a British colony. The deceased woman was only 21 years of age when she died. She was married about five years ago, so that she would be about 16 years of age when she married prisoner. They were people in quite humble circumstances. Up to about three months before the woman's death they were living over the Kowloon frontier. The man's occupation seemed to be rearing pigs. On the 12th of June of last year the woman left her husband and came to live in Hongkong with a man named Ah On, but when she had been living with him a few days, her mother, who resided at 12, New Street, fetched her away, and on the 25th of June the woman went to live with her husband again, continuing to do so until the 27th of August. They had practically no means to live upon, and he believed that was the reason why on the 27th of August the woman went out to a place as servant, the husband in the meantime sleeping at different coolie houses. On the 10th of September the woman left her place as servant, and during the next eight nights she slept first at her mother's and subsequently at 151, Praya West, in a cubicle with another woman, she earning her living by helping her mother to make slippers. It appeared that at about 7.30 on the night of the 18th September last prisoner went to 151, Praya West, and going to the foot of the stairs called to his wife "Come home quickly." The woman replied, "I won't." Then a man's voice (no doubt prisoner's) said "If you won't come home give me back the tooth brush," no doubt asking her for this to get her to come downstairs. The woman got him what he wanted, and when about five steps from the foot of the stairs she threw the tooth brush to prisoner, who had ascended three of the stairs. Prisoner then

caught hold of the woman by the hair and pulled her downstairs. Then the two other men appeared. One of them pinioned the woman, another held back her head, and the husband, who had a knife in his hand, cut her throat, inflicting such injuries that she died shortly afterwards. The men then made off, but on the 14th of June prisoner was arrested in Upper Lascar Street, brought before the Magistrate, and committed for trial. The other two men were still at large.

The evidence given at the Magistrate's was then repeated.

Dr. Ho Kai, in his speech for the defence, criticised at some length the evidence for the prosecution, pointing out the contradictions which it contained.

His Lordship alluded to the contradictions in his summing up, but reminded the jury that prisoner himself had said "I had a right to take her life." Though the woman might have been living wrong her life was as precious to her as that of anyone else, and the law was bound to protect that life.

The jury retired at twenty past six to consider their verdict, returning in about ten minutes.

The Clerk of the Court (Mr. Seth)—Gentlemen, have you agreed upon your verdict? What say you? Do you find the prisoner guilty or not guilty?

The Foreman (Mr. Mehta)—Guilty.

The Clerk—Are you unanimous?

The Foreman—Unanimous.

The Clerk (to prisoner)—Wan Hung, you have been found guilty by a unanimous jury of the crime of murder. Have you anything to say why the sentence of death should not be passed on you?

This was translated to prisoner.

Prisoner—I leave it entirely in your lordship's hands.

His Lordship having put on the black cap then said, his remarks being translated sentence by sentence—Wan Hung, you have been found guilty of the crime of wilful murder on evidence which I think left no doubt of your guilt. There might have been doubt on the evidence of the prosecution alone, but there was your own admission that you killed this unfortunate woman because she was unfaithful to you and on that I think the jury (very rightly) had no doubt that your hand had done her to death and that you are guilty of murder. I do not know whether there is any idea among people of your class that a husband who finds his wife unfaithful to him can take her life in that way. If there is any such idea I beseech people of that kind to remember that the law of Hongkong allows of no such action, and that the person who takes such action must be responsible to the law. It now remains only for me to pass on you the sentence of the law, and that is that you be taken hence to the place from whence you came and that you be there hanged by the neck until you be dead and that your body be buried in such place as His Excellency the Governor shall order. And may the Lord have mercy on your soul.

Prisoner, who maintained his composure, was then removed.

His Lordship then called before him one of the witnesses—an old woman—who had made a statement contradictory to one she made before the magistrate. When before the magistrate she said positively that prisoner was at the bottom of the stairs when the deceased woman went down on the night of the murder. Now she said she did not notice the man and could not say whether it was prisoner or not. Two contradictory statements like these amount to perjury, and she was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

20th July.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION,

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE WISE (PUISNE JUDGE.)

CLAIM BY A LIVERY STABLE PROPRIETOR.

J. Kennedy, livery stable proprietor, sought to recover from a Spaniard named Filepe Romano \$100 for damages done to a pony and trap hired by him.

Mr. Gedge appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Slade, barrister, for defendant.

Mr. Gedge briefly stated the case.

The head boy at Mr. Kennedy's stables said he remembered a pony and trap being lent to defendant at about 5 p.m. on the 1st instant. Witness put the pony into the trap. Both the pony and trap were then in good condition. When they returned at 8.45 p.m. the trap was spoiled, a wheel, the shafts, and the splash-board being broken, and the pony, which was bleeding at both knees, could not stand properly.

In reply to Mr. Slade, witness said the pony went out frequently, though it was not out the day before the accident occurred.

Another boy in Mr. Kennedy's employ said he harnessed the pony and accompanied defendant, the latter driving. They went as far as the Plague Hospital and returned along the Praya. When near the Central Market they collided with a ricksha. The ricksha coolie ran after them but he could not catch them. They then drove to Bay View Hotel, where defendant picked up a lady. They went as far as Quarry Bay and then returned along the Praya. When near the Commissariat Department the horse jumped twice and then tumbled, witness and the others being thrown out. Two Englishmen who were passing asked if the horse belonged to Mr. Kennedy. He said yes, and they helped the horse up. The horse, which was injured about the knees, could only walk slowly and unsteadily. The trap was left behind and witness took the horse back to the stable, returning with a foki for the trap.

Replying to Mr. Slade, witness said that in the first instance they went to Lyndhurst Terrace and then to the Praya. He led the horse to the latter place.

L. A. da Silva, clerk for Mr. Kennedy, having given evidence as to the condition of the horse and trap when returned to the stables,

Plaintiff said he saw defendant at six o'clock on the evening in question, and he was whipping the pony and pulling it up.

This concluded plaintiff's case.

Mr. Slade said the case for the defence was, simply an absence of negligence. The case against defendant was that he drove the pony to a standstill, and that in consequence the pony fell down. The other side had endeavoured to prove that defendant drove in a reckless manner and so exhausted the pony that it fell. His lordship knew that according to law the hirer of a horse and trap was not responsible for accidents—only for accidents through negligence on his part. The other side said defendant was driving recklessly when the pony fell. The fact was that on leaving the stables defendant went up to Lyndhurst Terrace, walked the horse quietly down to the Praya, and then returned to Lyndhurst Terrace, the collision with the ricksha taking place in the meantime. On leaving Lyndhurst Terrace a second time defendant drove to the Bay View Hotel. Here he picked up a lady. They drove forward a little and then returned. Two friends on bicycles had caught up to them at the time of the accident and saw what took place, and they would say that the pony was not being driven recklessly.

Defendant gave evidence in corroboration of the statement of his counsel, and called a couple of witnesses.

His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff with costs, the amount of damages to be referred to the Registrar.

21st July.

IN BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR JOHN CARRINGTON (CHIEF JUSTICE).

RE TSOI Tsz WOON—THE RESULT OF BECOMING SECURITY.

Tsoi Tsz Woon, formerly clerk in the employ of the late Mr. Ho Wyson, attorney, having filed his petition in bankruptcy, appeared before the court in support of the same.

Mr. Hulme, debtor's solicitor, said debtor filed his own petition, but he had asked him to appear for him. The fact was he appeared, to have no debts of his own, but he became liable for certain debts of the late Mr. Ho Wyson to the amount of \$2,800, or possibly with interest

to a little more. Debtor said he had about \$1,000 assets. He, therefore, wished to file his petition with a view to his making some arrangement with his creditors.

Debtor said he was in the service of the late Mr. Ho Wyson for nine years, and his creditors were creditors whom he secured on behalf of his late employer by giving promissory notes. At first he was security for about \$5,000 but the sum had been reduced to about \$2,300. His salary was \$25 a month and 15 per cent commission on the business he brought. About \$75 was due to him from the estate for salaries unpaid, and he had debts amounting to about \$816 due to him. They were all good debts.

The application was granted and Mr. Bruce Shepherd was constituted the receiver of the estate.

RE FOOK CHEONG AND COMPANY—AN UNUSUAL APPLICATION.

Mr. Brutton appeared for the partners in the firm of Fook Cheong and Company, who petitioned for the rescinding of a receiving order made on the 26th of November, 1896, on the application of a creditor named Chan Long Kin. The public examination took place in January, 1897. It appeared debtors were not adjudicated bankrupt. About the 22nd January last they called a meeting of their creditors at which all the creditors were present. All the creditors agreed to accept a composition of 20 per cent. on their claims.

The Chief Justice—Was the Official Receiver present?

The Official Receiver (Mr. Bruce Shepherd)—This is the first time I have heard about it; it has been done behind my back.

The Chief Justice—That is exactly what I thought from the papers.

Mr. Brutton—I do not know who was acting for debtors in the original proceedings.

The Chief Justice—Mr. Ewens acted for the petitioning creditor. Under what section do you make your application?

Mr. Brutton said he based his application on a decision of the Court in a previous case.

The Chief Justice—Not without notice and the opportunity of coming forward. You say the creditors have all agreed, but I think it must be done in regular form.

Mr. Brutton—I have the parties here who interviewed all the creditors.

The Chief Justice, however, thought notice should be served on the Official Receiver and on the creditors, and that application should be advertised. It could then be taken next Thursday. He did not say the Court would not see its way to make the order.

The application was accordingly adjourned for a week.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CORMORAN."

A STRICTER BLOCKADE AT MANILA.

THE AMERICANS AND GERMANS: STRAINED RELATIONS.

Hongkong, 18th July.

Yesterday afternoon the German cruiser *Cormoran* arrived in the harbour from Manila, which place she left on Friday, July 15th. Hitherto, owing to Admiral Dewey's indulgence, we have been kept in close touch with the Philippines, vessels with the mails being allowed to come and go without let or hindrance. The Admiral having now commenced a stricter blockade, communication will be more slow, as the men-of-war will be the only means of communication. As we announced last week the *Emeralda*, which arrived with mails from Hongkong on Sunday week, was at once ordered to return without landing the letters, no merchant vessels now being allowed to enter the harbour.

Apparently the relations between the Americans and the Germans at the Philippines are as strained as ever. The other day the German cruiser *Irene* passed Mariveles and Admiral Dewey sent the *McCulloch* after her, and as she did not stop when requested, a shell was sent across her bows. Then a small boat was sent out to see what she wanted and what she was doing. In consequence of

this the German admiral has protested and demanded that German ships should have the right to enter the harbour without being searched. Admiral Dewey, however, declared that according to international law they had no such right, and he should not recognise it. By-the-way, it is reported that Admiral Diederichs has questioned Captain Chichester of the *Immortalite*, as to what he would do in case the German squadron interfered with the bombardment of Manila, and Captain Chichester is said to have replied that only he and Admiral Dewey knew that.

A correspondent in Manila writes:—"There is great friction here between the Americans and the Germans. The latter are helping the Spaniards in a most open manner. Admiral Dewey has told them that if this continues there will be war between the two nations. This is a fact, as the English and German Consuls were discussing it openly in the English Club only last night.

"We have come to the conclusion that the Germans do not want to help Spain out here—they cannot afford to, as they have not a sufficiently strong navy—but merely to obtain a few pickings after it is all over here. One would think by the large fleet they have in Manila Bay at present that the German interests here must be very great. This, however, is not so, as the total German and French trade here numbers no more than two per cent. against great Britain's 80 per cent.; so it is not for that they have so many vessels here.

"The Spaniards looked upon them at the beginning as their deliverers, but their opinion is changing, and the German is now not very popular here, although at one time a German could pass through the Spanish lines whereas an Englishman was refused.

"There is practically no change in the situation, desultory firing takes place every night as usual, but the rebels have not made any forward movement.

"The second batch of American troops has not arrived yet, though it is expected any day. It seems to be the intention of the Americans to bombard the city and at the same time land troops on each side at Tondo and Malate."

General Aguinaldo has left Cavite and gone to Racoor, there being hardly sufficient room for him and his followers at Cavite now that the American troops have arrived.

The *Boston* left the Bay on the 11th inst. to meet the second expedition.

A coal ship *Helen H. Reid* from the United States has provided the American Squadron with 3,500 tons of coal. The squadron has now coal and provisions for six months. The health of the troops remains good.

On the 14th of July the ships fired a salute in honour of France (anniversary of the taking of the Bastille).

The *Cormoran* is expected to return to Manila on Wednesday. She has brought to Hongkong seven Somali sailors who were on the Spanish transport *Isla de Mindanao*, they being natives of Aden and thus British subjects. A Mr. Harrison, a German, and two Swiss refugees have also been landed here.

THE SECOND EXPEDITION FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

ARRIVED ON SUNDAY.

THE AMERICANS TAKE ANOTHER ISLAND.

AGUINALDO BECOMES RESTIVE.

CONSUL-GENERAL WILDMAN SENT FOR.

Hongkong, 22nd July.

Yesterday morning the German steamer *Wuotan* arrived from Cavite with a cargo of flour and a number of passengers, including 20 Chinese and several Europeans. Among the latter were Mr. Frazier, the chaplain of the *Olympia*, who is going home, his place being taken by Mr. Rennie, from the *Baltimore*, and Mr. G. A. Rathbone, General Green's private secretary, who has been sent to Hongkong by the General for the purpose of attending to his private telegrams and correspondence.

As was expected, the second batch of American troops have not been behind their time. The *China*, steaming ahead of the other vessels, arrived on Saturday afternoon, and on Sunday morning the *Boston*, which had met the expedition to the north of Luzon on the 16th, made its appearance leading the *Colon*, the *Senator*, and the *Zealandia*. Needless to say the reinforcements were greeted with loud and prolonged cheers. They had hardly anchored before the Japanese cruiser *Naniwa* arrived from Hongkong with a telegram for Admiral Dewey announcing the surrender of the Spaniards at Santiago de Cuba. The Admiral forthwith ordered the men to be called to quarters. The joyful news was signalled and received with tremendous cheering.

Another addition to the possessions of the United States was made on the voyage from San Francisco. On July 4th General Green and a number of his officers landed on the little coral island of Weeks, which lies between Honolulu and the Ladrões, and formally took possession of it, the "stars and stripes" being hoisted and a record being left behind. The island is uninhabited, and it is said that it is 60 years since it was visited before. The expedition also touched at Guam but no one landed. Five deaths occurred on the voyage.

The troops brought by the second expedition were about 4,000 in number. They will not be landed at Cavite, but put directly on the field near Manila ready for the final move, for which every preparation has been made. The Californian battalion has been at Parangue for some time. Their comrades at Cavite can, with the aid of glasses, see them drilling.

When the despatches were posted it was a moot point as to whether the advance would be made within a day or so or delayed until the arrival of General Merritt next week. Before the assault 48 hours notice will be given, so that the women and children can be removed to a place of safety, and the Spaniards will be summoned to surrender. It is expected that it will not take more than a couple of shells to induce them to do this. If not there will be nothing for it but to bombard the city, for it is hardly likely that the Americans will run the risk of losing lives by making a land attack when they can secure their object without incurring practically any danger themselves by calling their fleet into play.

In the meantime things in Manila have gone from bad to worse. The news that Admiral Camara's fleet had returned to Spain has filled the Spaniards with despair, despair which was deepened when they learned that the deafening cheers which proceeded from the American ships on Sunday were in consequence of the American success at Santiago de Cuba. There are only about 5,000 troops keeping the outer line at Manila. There are some 600 wounded in hospital, and between 3,000 and 4,000 sick, the latter being scattered about the city in churches and other improvised hospitals. The inhabitants can get no water now, the Spaniards being unable to send coal to the waterworks for the machinery on account of the rebels. Well water has consequently to be relied upon. Condensed milk is selling at a dollar and a quarter per tin, a tin of Eno's fruit salt costs four dollars, whilst those who cannot do without a certain popular kind of toilet soap have to pay two or three dollars for a tablet if they wish to enjoy this luxury. Buffalo meat is getting scarcer, and will soon be out of the market.

General Monet is being feasted and entertained by the Governor-General for the part he took in connection with the liberation of his wife and family. The Spanish officers, however, look upon him with disgust on account of his having deserted his troops.

The capture of the *Leyte* has already been mentioned, but there is another incident in connection with it which has not yet been made public. The *Leyte* had towed three vessels down the Pampangas River and along the coast, with the intention of getting those on board into Manila or surrendering them to the Americans. The boisterous weather compelled the *Leyte* to leave them. She was on her way to Manila, where she was going for assistance, when she was captured. An American man-of-war was sent to look for the three vessels, but they were nowhere to be found. The Insurgents say they

have not seen them, and there is hardly any doubt they have foundered and the 900 souls on board—of whom 16 were priests—have met with a watery grave.

There is nothing special to report with regard to the encounters between the Insurgents and the Spaniards. It appears, however, that Aguinaldo is restive under the restraint of the United States forces, and is anxious to try and capture Manila. Consul Williams, who conducts the negotiations with the Insurgent leader, has sent a letter to Consul-General Wildman, who has great influence with Aguinaldo, strongly urging him to go to Cavite and to endeavour to induce the victorious Filipino to listen to reason. We understand that it is quite on the cards that Consul-General Wildman will go down to the Philippines in the course of a week or so. It depends upon how things turn out.

There were great doings at Bacoor on Sunday. Aguinaldo has established his "Cabinet," and his "Ministers" took their oaths of office on that day. Aguinaldo himself is President, his cousin Baldramoro Aguinaldo "Minister of War," General Trias "Minister of Foreign Affairs," and Leandro Ibara "Minister of Interior." The ceremony was made the occasion of a great demonstration in which some 5,000 persons took part.

AGUINALDO'S MESSAGE TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

A telegram from New York, dated June 19th, says:—

Aguinaldo, the leader of the Philippine rebels, has sent the following authorised message to the American people through the *New York Journal*:—

"America has protected the Cubans, and will likewise protect the Filipinos. She will give us the liberty for which we have struggled for years. All the world will respect us if we have the protection of America.

"We rebelled against Spanish rule because of its corruption and cruelty, the heavy taxes levied on us, and the failure of the Spanish Government to carry out promised reforms.

"We ask for the sympathy of the Americans, and hope to work together with them to expel the Spaniards and establish good government in the islands.

"We thank Admiral Dewey and Consuls Wildman and Williams for their help."

CONSUL-GENERAL WILDMAN AND AGUINALDO.

An American contemporary (the *Elmira Advertiser*) has the following:—

"The work of the American Consul-General at Hongkong is attracting world-wide attention from the successes of the insurgent general, Aguinaldo, in his attacks on Manila. That leader is very frank in giving large credit to the Consul-General for trusting in him and aiding him in gaining an equipment for service against the Spaniards on land while Dewey assailed them by sea. Even when the admiral doubted the rebel, Mr. Wildman was so confident of his fidelity and so sure of his ability that he has given him indispensable aid and made him of the utmost value to the American cause. Without any American troops to be landed at Manila Admiral Dewey has been compelled to await reinforcements from home, but the Consul-General, 600 miles away, has been able to give the rebel leader such aid and finally to win Dewey over so that with the arms obtained at Cavite the insurgents are carrying all before them toward the capital.

The Spanish Governor-General has offered \$25,000 reward for Aguinaldo, dead or alive. That's the highest compliment that a Spaniard can pay to an enemy. He always hires an assassin to murder him, if he dare. Aguinaldo shares at least one distinction with William the Silent, the great Dutch statesman who was murdered for the price set on his life. Nevertheless, it should not be forgotten that that sort of thing is not done without the consent of the sovereign. Local commanders do not offer rewards for the assassination of able opponents without the consent of their rulers. Queen Christina's case excites commiseration, but it is a false sympathy that is given her as long as she tolerates the policy of starvation and murder which characterizes the work of her subordinates. This attempt to rid herself of Aguinaldo is only

one of numberless instances of like policy on the part of Spain which is so sensitive about her honour. Many insurgent chiefs, as it seems, have been assassinated in the war in the Philippines for the reward of Spanish money. Whether the effort succeeds this time, or fails, Consul-General Wildman has accomplished a great deal to make the war effective.

It is a deep gratification to Elmirans to note his zeal and success in office across the sea. As a former resident of the city and closely related to leading families there is a natural pride in the distinction which he is gaining, for Aguinaldo himself is first and foremost to express his obligations to the man who believed in him and helped him when all others suspected him of duplicity and would do nothing. There is no further doubt now, and the rebel general is proving a most effective ally of the American cause. When our troops arrive they may find little to do after Aguinaldo has got through with his campaign against them. Congratulations are due Rounsvell Wildman for his conspicuous success as Consul-General of the United States at Hongkong."

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the monthly meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, held at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, the 13th July, 1898. Present: Messrs. R. M. Gray (Chairman), Herbert Smith (Vice-Chairman), A. Haupt, J. J. Bell-Irving, T. Jackson, A. McConachie, H. A. Ritchie, N. A. Siebs, T. H. Whitehead, and R. C. Wilcox (Secretary).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting (held 15th June) were read and confirmed.

NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. Paul Brewitt had been elected to membership of the Chamber since last meeting.

STORM WARNING.

In accordance with instructions, a letter was on the 17th June addressed to the Government calling attention to the loss sustained by the cessation of the receipt of weather telegrams from Manila, and suggesting the advisability of endeavouring to secure warnings from South Cape, Formosa.

Read reply, received 21st June, stating that the Government was endeavouring to obtain meteorological observations from Labuan, Tuarane, &c., but the South Cape Lighthouse having been destroyed, and the cable from Formosa to Foochow cut, observations could not at present be obtained from thence.

Decided, when acknowledging receipt of this reply, to express the Committee's satisfaction with the action of the Government in the matter.

THE PINNACLE ROCK FUND.

Read letter from Lieut.-Comdr. Pudsey Watson, R.N., of H.M.S. *Waterwitch*, stating that he would shortly be leaving for the north on surveying work, and asking for information concerning the rewards given from the Pinnacle Rock Fund.

The Secretary stated that, in reply, Commander Dawson had been made acquainted with what had been done and supplied with a copy of all the correspondence on the subject.

In acknowledging receipt of Chamber's letter, Commander Dawson said he would do his best to make the existence of the Fund known among the Chinese fishermen.

Also read letter from Capt. Hall, of steamer *Haitan*, expressing surprise that a reward for discovery of the "Namoa" Rock should have been awarded to Capt. Pi, who he averred had nothing to do with finding this danger.

By direction of the Committee a letter was written to Capt. Hall putting him in possession of the information (supplied by the Commissioner of Customs, Foochow) on which the Committee acted in making the award in question.

The Chairman said he hoped Commander Dawson would be able to make use of the credit given him. It was satisfactory to see one of Her Majesty's vessels again employed in surveying duties on the coast. With regard to Capt. Hall's statement about the discovery of the "Namoa" Rock, he had made no rejoinder so far to the Chamber's letter.

THE BENNETTZ CASE.

Read letters addressed to the Chamber by Mr. H. Bennertz, dated from steamer *Laos*, Singapore, 11th June, forwarding copies of a pamphlet setting forth the proceedings in his claim on the Shanghai Authorities recently settled, stating his intention to lay the case before the Foreign Office, and asking the Chamber's support in the matter.

Decided that nothing could be done in the matter at present.

THE WORKING OF THE POST OFFICE.

A number of letters having been received from members of the Chamber complaining of the late delivery of the French mail which arrived on the 5th inst., a letter was, on the 9th inst., addressed to the Government on the subject strongly protesting against the present postal arrangements and urging the prompt provision of an adequate staff to secure efficient service and prevent repetition of the delays complained of.

The Chairman said it was unfortunate that the Chamber should have been again compelled to address the Government upon the shortcomings of this department, but the public complaint was so universal that surely something would be done to provide a more efficient service.

QUARANTINE AND MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Read letters from the Government, dated 20th June, transmitting extract from proclamation by the Governor of Kiaochau for the enforcement of quarantine regulations at that port.

28th June, transmitting copy of further letter from the Government of Bengal referring to alteration in quarantine regulations at Chittagong.

29th June, informing Chamber that medical inspection of steamers arriving from Canton, Whampoa, and Macao would be discontinued on 3rd July.

7th July, transmitting copy of telegram from H.B.M.'s Consul at Saigon announcing substitution of medical inspection for quarantine at that port.

8th July, forwarding copy of letter from French Consul stating that the decree by the Governor-General of Indo-China declaring Hongkong to be an infected port had been cancelled.

It was resolved to write to the Government and suggest, now that the plague had virtually ceased, that clean bills of health should be granted, and the Singapore Government advised by wire of the fact.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A HANDELSHOCHSCHULE AT LEIPZIG.

Read letter from Dr. Rieloff, German Consul, announcing the establishment at Leipzig of an Academy of Commerce, the first institution of the kind, and enclosing a copy of its prospectus.

THE KOWLOON TERRITORIAL EXTENSION CONVENTION.

Certain points in connection with the extension of the territory of this colony, as defined in a Convention signed at Peking on the 9th June, were before the Chamber, and a letter from the Hon. T. H. Whitehead enclosing copy of one to the President of the China Association, on the stipulation that Kowloon City should remain under Chinese jurisdiction was read and considered.

After some discussion, it was resolved first to apply to the local Government for a copy of the full text of the convention.

LOCAL BANK NOTE ISSUE.

The Chairman said—In referring to the question of the local note issue it is not a matter of taking notice of a passing inconvenience which is finished with as soon as the extreme pressure is over and a recurrence of which can be easily guarded against. We must take a far more serious view of the position, and I think that the question should be studied by this Chamber from all points, with a view of proposing some scheme to meet the changing requirements of the trade focussed in this colony—a change which is undoubtedly progressing. The inconvenience and loss during the past six months, and especially during the last month, caused to the whole trade here, native and foreign alike, by the endeavour of the Banks concerned to keep their note issue within their restricted limits, has been felt by us all individually in our businesses, and were it possible to put the actual loss into figures, I

am convinced that those figures would make an astonishing total. It is a matter primarily affecting the Banks concerned, who have recently been between the devil and the deep sea in this point, but it is really of far wider scope, as it touches all those interested in the commerce of these regions and effects not only their present, but also their future welfare. On the one hand we have the Chinese traders discarding by degrees their ancient methods of making their financial dealings in chopped dollars by weight, in favour of the more convenient system of interchanging money by means of the Bank notes, in which they have gained complete confidence and which are so much more easily handled. On the other hand we have the expanding business which must assuredly follow the enfranchisement of trade in China, when promises shall have given place to performance, and which natural development of trade is threatened by a scarcity of the most convenient circulating medium. Added to this is the certainty that with a perfect feeling of security in their stability, these notes are sure to be hoarded in large quantities. Even were we to suppose that the trade here is not expanding there is no doubt whatever that the use of notes is vastly on the increase, and as the knowledge of the convenience and the sense of security become more widely spread, so the habit of using notes in place of silver will go farther and farther into the interior in ever widening circles. I am informed on good native authority that notes are used now in Wuchow, where they would not have been accepted before that port was opened last year. My informant added that it was only a question of time when they would become current at Nanningfoo. The present issue of notes in circulation from this colony aggregates roughly ten million dollars. Eighteen years ago it was one third of this amount; five years ago it was two thirds and now ten million dollars is quite insufficient. Who is going to say what issue will be required three years hence? much less what will be required in ten years? The trade has been caught napping to a certain extent in not having been prepared for this change in the currency used, but now that our eyes are opened to the gravity of the situation there should be no loss of time in getting this note issue question placed upon a sound and lasting footing which will safeguard the future. This is one of those cases of economic change, which is distinctly good in its way, but which requires to be handled with an open mind and an eye to future developments, so that once taken in hand it will be settled definitely and will allow the commerce of the colony not only to resume but also to continue the even tenor of its way. Staving it off with makeshift expedients will only be postponing the evil day and end in disappointment, because I am convinced that the appreciation and use of Bank notes will increase with great strides in the Empire of China and will do much to facilitate trade generally, unless the system receives disastrous checks such as we have recently experienced. I therefore consider that it is incumbent on the Committee to give this question most serious attention and consideration, as an ample note issue means a free current of trade, while a restricted one spells confusion and loss. If the Government will not allow the Banks concerned a sufficient issue for the increasing requirements of the trade, then the note issue of the Banks should be supplemented by a Hongkong Government issue sufficient to ensure full accommodation.

Mr. Jackson—The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has had some correspondence on this subject both with the local Government and with the Secretary of State. Complaints having been made of an excessive note issue over the legalised amount during the early months of the year, we have replied to the effect that this excess of issue was necessitated by circumstances, and by a great inconvenience and loss to the trade we reduced our issue by the 30th June and brought it within the prescribed limits. We have pointed out to the Government that these limits are quite inadequate to the requirements of the trade, and have made the proposal that for any excess of limit in an issue of notes we are prepared to lodge silver dollar for dollar in the custody of the Colonial Treasurer. We are in hopes that the Government will listen favourably to this proposal.

The Vice-Chairman then proposed that the proposal of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, as submitted to the Government, viz., that the Bank be empowered to issue notes in excess of their limit on the condition that for any such excess of issue they should lodge dollar for dollar with the Colonial Treasurer, have the cordial and unanimous support of the Chamber.

Mr. H. A. Ritchie seconded.

Carried unanimously.

It was then proposed by Hon. T. H. Whitehead, seconded by Mr. N. A. Siebs, that an extract from the minutes of this meeting on this subject be forwarded to the Government, with a request that the opinion of the Chamber be communicated to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Carried unanimously.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

The Chairman said that the consideration of this question was deferred at last meeting owing to the absence of Mr. Jackson. Would Mr. Jackson give his views on the matter?

Mr. Jackson said he had received a telegram asking him to give his opinion with regard to the proposals of the Indian Government. His views on the question had undergone no change. He replied by telegram to the following effect:—"I do not approve of the proposal of the Indian Government. I consider it is impracticable. Pending some international agreement, I would suggest continuing the policy established in 1893. The low price of bar silver is unfavourable to trade between India and China. The Indian Government by depressing bar silver would aggravate the position."

Mr. Whitehead said he had been asked by Sir Alfred Dent, a member of the Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for India and now sitting, to give his views on the question, and he had done so in a memorandum he would lay before the Chamber.

The meeting then terminated.

MEMO IN RE INDIAN GOVERNMENT CURRENCY PROPOSALS.

"The Indian Government is largely indebted in gold to England. The revenue of the country is raised in silver, hence India's difficulties of finance between India and England, which is her principal difficulty. As a way out of her difficulties the Indian Government recommends that for the purpose of establishing a gold standard in India, ten crores of current silver rupees in India be withdrawn annually, melted and sold, and that Her Majesty's Government should move Parliament to pass an Act giving the Secretary of State power to borrow up to a maximum of £20,000,000. If adopted these recommendations would have the following among other results:—

- 1.—Increase, instead of reduce, India's already large gold indebtedness and aggravate seriously the difficulties which already beset the Indian Government in remitting to England the interest on her sterling loans as well as the home charges amounting to some £17,000,000 per annum.
- 2.—Of necessity lead to a further arbitrary contraction of the currency in India, which would assuredly raise the already high rate of interest on loanable money there, render the monetary position intolerable, inadequate to meet natural requirements, and in every probability would conduce sooner or later to a contraction in India's trade. There is nothing more necessary for the development of a country's trade than a free and natural supply of its accustomed currency. The endeavour or attempt to establish a gold standard by means of contraction of the currency in India is condemned on every side by all shades of opinion, and *Capital* says truly that 'the policy of adding to India's sterling indebtedness in order to cheapen the cost of annual remittances to England is simply robbing Peter to pay Paul.' The proposed shipment in two years of £10,000,000 in gold sovereigns to India (to be stored in the reserve treasuries there) would necessarily raise home-rates of discount and cause stringency in money in London.
- 3.—The sale of melted rupees would lower still further the gold value of silver, not only the metal which the world produces annually but also the silver and rupees

now in circulation in India. The boardings of the masses in the Indian Empire would be still further depreciated and the political consequences must in time become dangerous; and

4.—Further widen the divergence between the nominal and metallic value of the rupee, and thereby most seriously handicap Indian trade and industries with and in competition with silver using countries.

"In other words the proposals or the experiments, which have been strongly disapproved and widely condemned as impracticable and pernicious, would, if carried out, confer on silver countries a steadily increasing annual bounty or premium, at present upwards of £2,500,000—at the expense of the Indian people, Indian trade, and Indian industries—as shewn at pages 23 and 24 of the paper 'The Critical Position of British Trade with Oriental Countries,' read before the Royal Colonial Institute in London on 12th February, 1895. The closing of the Indian mints was a hazardous experiment, yea, a colossal blunder, and is developing grave evils which could not have been fully realised in 1893 by Lord Herschell's Commission but which are inseparable from every artificial system of currency.

"Enforced contraction and continuous stringency in currency can be maintained by legislation at the expense of the trade and industries of a country, but must ultimately entail serious if not disastrous consequences. Adopt convertibility of the rupee in some form or other at a fixed maximum and minimum rate, but the supply of the currency or the circulating medium at all times should be to equal trade requirements. Exchangeability can alone give fixity of exchange and the making of rupees interchangeable with gold at an approximate rate would remove all feeling of insecurity and would inspire confidence in the city of London and elsewhere. Relief from the monetary stringency, uncertainty, and unsettlement is what is prayed for, not a scheme or experiment which involves the intensifying of the evils which have existed during the last two seasons. Is a gold standard desirable for India, and is a gold standard and gold money really practicable for the special circumstances of the Indian Empire? The conclusion the Bombay Chamber of Commerce draws, is 'that gold can only if at all be introduced into circulation under conditions of the money market which are ruinous to both foreign and internal commerce and can only be retained in circulation so long as those conditions are maintained.' The problem is an extremely knotty one, but Holland's monetary arrangements with Java seem to have worked satisfactorily or to have at least served the purpose for which they were intended.

"T. H. WHITEHEAD.

"Hongkong, 25th June, 1898."

(Correspondence.)

STORM WARNINGS.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, 17th June, 1898.

Sir,—The outbreak of hostilities between Spain and the United States having led to a suspension of telegraphic communication between this port and Luzon, it is much to be feared that in the coming typhoon season the loss of the usual typhoon warnings telegraphed hither will be sorely felt.

The timely warnings of the approach of bad weather furnished by the Manila Observatory proved of the greatest service here in past summers, affording as they did valuable data for the Kowloon Observatory to work upon, and enabling it to issue notices to the shipping population of coming storms. These notices were of signal value to masters of vessels clearing for other ports and to the native boat population, who were thereby able to secure shelter before the arrival of stormy weather.

I am instructed by my Committee to suggest, for the consideration of the Government, in the absence of regular telegraphic communication with Bolinao, that arrangements might be made with the Japanese authorities in Formosa for the supply of weather telegrams from South Cape Lighthouse. The information could hardly, perhaps, be regarded as equivalent to the Manila intelligence, but it has long been considered as a most desirable supplement to it.

—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,
Secretary.

To Hon. T. Sercombe Smith, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 21st June, 1898.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, I am directed to apprise you that the matters to which it relates had already engaged the attention of the Government, which is in communication with the Government of Labuan and with the Consul for France respectively, regarding the transmission of meteorological observations from Labuan, and two of the following stations, viz., Touron, Cape Varella, Quinhon, and Cape Padaran.

2.—The Director of the Observatory reports that South Cape Lighthouse, Formosa, was destroyed by the Chinese before leaving the Island, that the cable between Tamsui and Foochow has been cut, that all observation of wind, atmospheric pressure, and temperature made in Formosa can reach Hongkong only via Japan, and that such observations may sometimes arrive here too late to be of any service.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant.

T. SERCOMBE SMITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

R. Chatterton Wilcox, Esq., Secretary, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, 4th July, 1898.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your despatch (No. 1031) of the 21st ult., in which, replying to the Chamber's letter of the 17th idem, you state that its subject matter has already engaged the attention of the Government, which was then in communication with the Labuan Government and the French Consul respectively regarding the transmission of meteorological observations from Labuan and two stations on the coast of Annam, but that in consequence of the destruction of South Cape Lighthouse and the cutting of the cable between Formosa and Foochow, observations from that island could only reach Hongkong via Japan, and too late to be of service.

My Committee learn with much satisfaction that the matter is receiving the careful attention of the Government.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,
Secretary.

To Hon. T. Sercombe Smith, Acting Colonial Secretary.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, 9th July, 1898.

Sir,—This Chamber has received numerous complaints concerning the late delivery of the last inward French mail, with the request that the attention of the Government should be promptly called to the subject.

My Committee regret the necessity of having again to recur to this subject, but are compelled to express the extreme dissatisfaction of the mercantile community with the present arrangements and working of the Post Office, and to strongly press upon the Government the absolute necessity of providing an adequate staff to secure efficient service and to prevent the recurrence of the delays complained of.

When my Committee acquiesced in the suggestion by the Postmaster-General that the letters by the French mail should be delivered in advance of the heavier mail matter, it was never contemplated that a twelve hours' interval might on occasions be allowed to intervene.

On a separate folio I beg to hand a statement of some of the instances of delayed delivery to which I have referred above.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,
Secretary.

To Hon. T. Sercombe Smith, Acting Colonial Secretary.

(Enclosure.)

1.—Although the French Mail arrived at daylight on the 5th inst. and it was officially announced that letters would be delivered at

8 a.m. and papers, &c., at noon the registered samples, &c., were not delivered until 4 p.m.

2.—The newspapers and other printed matter by the same mail did not reach addressees until between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m.

3.—In several instances registered letters by the same mail were not delivered until noon of the 6th inst. and even later.

4.—Letters received per steamer *Sanuki Maru*, which arrived late on the night of the 4th, were not delivered until the morning of the 6th inst.

CHINESE KOWLOON CITY.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1898.

Dear Wilcox,—I enclose for the information of the Committee of the Chamber copy of a letter addressed by me yesterday to the Chairman of the local branch of the China Association on the subject of the reservation of Chinese Kowloon City under Chinese rule, as the question indirectly affects the trade of the colony.—Yours very truly,

T. H. WHITEHEAD.

R. C. Wilcox, Esq., Secretary, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

(Enclosure.)

Hongkong, 12th July, 1898.

Dear Francis,—However incredible, it appears to be true that in terms of the convention signed at Peking on 9th June last leasing to Great Britain certain territories around Hongkong, the area so leased will be under British jurisdiction except the Chinese city of Kowloon with its insanitary dens, hot-beds of disease, and gambling hells. The said city is a favourite resort for dangerous characters and criminals. This vile spot in the midst of British territory is apparently to remain under Chinese jurisdiction. It was impossible to extend the shadow of any credence to the *Times* report from its Peking correspondent to this effect. In fact it was generally disbelieved and thought that some mistake must have arisen in telegraphing from Peking to London. No one could realise that such a serious blunder could have been made and the Colonial Government throughout has maintained secrecy in respect of the terms of the convention. The Chinese city of Kowloon has long been a danger to Hongkong on sanitary, moral, and every other ground, and if it is true that the said city is to remain under Chinese jurisdiction it will be impossible for the British Government to effect the reforms so absolutely necessary. It is simply impossible to believe that the convention in question can permit such a sink of filth as the Chinese city of Kowloon, which is within reach of Hongkong in thirty minutes by steam, to continue under Chinese rule in British territory. It would permit of the setting up of an *imperium in imperio*. If it should turn out to be really so our representative has been completely worsted. An indignation meeting should be held and a resolution passed calling for the requisite amendment of the convention before it is ratified.

The Hongkong Branch of the Navy League telegraphed a protest to the parent League in London yesterday and the China Association would do well to take immediate steps to ascertain public opinion in Hongkong on this grave question, which so immediately affects the colony's future welfare, and communicate the result to the Home Authorities and the British Press.—Yours very truly,

T. H. WHITEHEAD.

J. J. Francis, Esq., Q.C., Chairman, China Association.

CLEAN BILLS OF HEALTH.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, 14th July, 1898.

Sir,—I am directed by my Committee to respectfully suggest, for the consideration of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, that, now the plague has practically ceased to exist in this port, clean bills of health should be granted. In the event of His Excellency accepting this suggestion, my Committee trust that the Government will advise the Straits Settlements Government by telegraph of the fact.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,
Secretary.

To Hon. T. Sercombe Smith, Acting Colonial Secretary.

NOTE ISSUE.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, 14th July, 1898.

Sir,—I beg leave to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, an extract from the minutes of yesterday's meeting of the Committee of the Chamber in reference to the Bank note issue in the colony.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,
Secretary.

To Hon. T. Sercombe Smith, Acting Colonial Secretary.

[The extract consisted of the whole of that portion of the minutes relating to the note issue.]

THE JURISDICTION OVER KOWLOON CITY.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, 14th July, 1898.

Sir,—My Committee have observed in *The Times* of the 10th ult. a telegraphic summary of the terms of a convention signed at Peking on the 9th idem with the Chinese Government leasing to Great Britain certain territories around Hongkong.

Among the conditions of the lease of this territory they notice one to the effect that the native city of Kowloon will remain under Chinese jurisdiction. This stipulation my Committee regard with so much apprehension and disquiet that they take this opportunity of begging the Government to supply them with the full text of the convention.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,
Secretary.

To Hon. T. Sercombe Smith, Acting Colonial Secretary.

SERIOUS COLLISION AT SHANGHAI.

THE FRENCH CRUISER "JEAN BART"
RUNS INTO THE "HELEN BREWER."

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY PRESS."]

Shanghai, 21st July.

The French cruiser *Jean Bart* collided at Woosung this morning with the kerosene ship *Helen Brewer* as she lay at anchor. Both were seriously damaged, and it will be necessary to go in dock for repairs.

THE "DOSING" TRAGEDY.

THE ACCUSED COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.
Canton, 20th July.

To-day the accused Captain Richard Toulmin, charged with shooting and killing the Chinese comrade, one Cheng Lai San, on board the alleged American steamer *Dosing*, of which he (Toulmin) was master, while on the West River above Wuchow on the morning of the 7th inst., was brought before the American Consular Court for a further hearing.

Capt. Toulmin was arrested at Wuchow and brought to Canton on Sunday, the 10th inst., and lodged in the British Consular Gaol here to wait a hearing by the American Consul. The next day, Monday, the 11th inst., Toulmin was brought before Consul Bedloe on a warrant issued by the Prefect of Wuchow. A telegram and also a dispatch from Commissioner of Customs James Acheson at Wuchow, charging Capt. Toulmin with the crime of killing the comrade of the *Dosing*, was read to the accused. The Consul cautioned him to be guarded in his statement, if he desired to make any, and with this admonition asked Toulmin if he was guilty or not guilty. The accused answered and said he was not guilty. The Consul committed him to gaol for a further hearing on the 19th inst., and pursuant to that order the prisoner was brought to the American Consular Court to-day to be informed that the prosecution requested a postponement of the hearing for one week.

The prisoner said he wished and waive a further hearing and asked to have the time fixed for the trial at a day distant sufficient to enable his friends to engage counsel to prepare for his defence.

The request of the prisoner was granted, but before committing him to gaol the

Consul directed the Clerk to read the latest indictment of the prisoner in order that he might know who his accuser is and why he is restrained of his liberty. The indictment is by the brother of the deceased and reads as follows:—

"In the Consular Court of the United States of America at Canton, China.

"I, Cheng Kam Chuen, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, a subject of the Emperor of China, do hereby charge Richard Toulmin that on the 7th day of July A.D. 1898, he, the said Richard Toulmin, feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought did kill and murder one Cheng Lai San.

(Signed) C. KAM CHUEN.

Sworn before me, EDWARD BEDLOE, Consul of the United States at Canton, on this 14th day of July, 1898, Acting Judicially.

The prisoner heard the indictment, repeated his plea of not guilty, and said he desired time to prepare for his defence and trial.

The Consul fixed the first Tuesday in October as the day for the trial of Richard Toulmin, charged as above.

The prisoner was taken back to the British gaol and locked up.

THE APPOINTMENT OF AN AMERICAN VICE-CONSUL AT CANTON.

Mr. Henry R. Williams, Jr., of California, has been appointed and sworn in as Vice-Consul for the United States at Canton, to assist Consul Bedloe.

This is a case of "the office seeking the man," as they say in America, for Vice-Consul Williams' appointment by the State Department at Washington is due solely to the fact that the American missionaries of the Canton Consular district (which embraces the populous provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Yunnan) petitioned President McKinley, requesting the appointment of Mr. Williams on the grounds of his eminent fitness for the post, by long experience in China as the manager of the American exporting firm of Flood and Co., of Canton, Kobe, San Francisco, and New York, and also because he is the only American citizen in Canton available for the position of American Vice-Consul. The obvious necessity for additional Consular officers in the Canton district, owing to the various troubles now existing in South China, made Mr. Williams's appointment all the more imperative.

Consul Bedloe expresses himself as well pleased with the Missionaries' selection and says Vice-Consul Williams is "the right man in the right place."

OPPOSITION BY GERMAN MERCHANTS.

A Canton correspondent writes:—Consul Bedloe is having his "peck of trouble." Not only has he the *Dosing* case on hand, but another cause of disturbance to him is because he on the 14th instant announced the fact that the State Department in Washington had, at the request of the Canton missionaries, appointed Henry R. Williams, Jr., of California, to the post of Vice-Consul of the United States at Canton, China. Mr. Williams being a merchant and manager of the only essentially American firm in Canton (Flood & Co., of New York) was sufficient to arouse the indignation of all the German firms in Canton, who not only vigorously protested against the appointment of Mr. Williams, but threatened the Consul, if he did not revoke the appointment, with carrying their protest to the authorities in Washington. It remains now to be seen if the Consul will yield to the demands of the German merchants of Canton and withdraw the appointment of Mr. Williams. Those who know the disposition of Consul Bedloe express the belief that he will resent the attempt of the German firms to dictate the appointment of the subordinate officers in his Consulate.

In reference to the above Mr. Fritz A. Brockelmann writes us as follows:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Dear Sir,—I know that you are always willing to correct errors and I therefore beg for insertion of the following.

In his letter on the appointment of Mr. Henry R. Williams, Jr. as U.S. Vice-Consul at Canton, your correspondent conveys the idea that the,

what he pleases to style, "indignation" is an entirely one-sided one, of German firms at Canton. This statement is wrong in two ways. There exists no indignation amongst Canton merchants on the appointment of Mr. Williams personally, who is well liked and esteemed by everybody. But exporters internationally would naturally prefer to have their American invoices not laid before and certified to by a competitor, whose duty as Vice-Consul it becomes to acquaint himself with the contents. Then, the more to request Consul Bedloe to make a change, if possible, did neither originate with nor was it specially promoted by German firms.

Permit me to add, that in former years twice the U.S. Consul proposed to appoint as Vice-Consul members of Canton exporting firms, but when learning that the international business community of Canton rather disfavoured this, more neutral and disinterested substitutes were appointed.—Yours faithfully,

Fritz A. Brockelmann.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1898.

THE KWANGSI REBELLION.

A letter from Wuchow dated the 12th July states that Peilin and Luchuan have been sacked by the rebels and Heng Yi is reported to have been taken.

Fifteen hundred troops have passed up the river from Canton, Kweilin, and Ho Yuen.

The prefect of Kwang Chow, the Magistrate of Nam-hoi, and the Magistrate of Pun-u have recently issued a proclamation which says:—"This proclamation is especially issued to remove the fears of the people concerning the rebellion in Kwangsi. The rebels who have broken into the city of Yung-hsien can be easily subdued without doubt, for the city of Pak-lau which was taken by the rebels has been recaptured by the soldiers. The rebels have made no attacks at all on the cities of Wat-lum, Pok-pak, and the neighbouring districts. The rumours spread by some scoundrels that the rebels have gained their way to the borders of Kwangtung are absurd. The paragraph written by the local paper *Chung Sai Po* saying that the rebels have captured the cities of Mau-ming and Tin-pak in Ku-chow, one of the prefectures of Kwang-tung, is without a shadow of truth."

Hongkong, 18th July.

A Wuchow correspondent writes:—

"This rebellion is reported to be more than a mere riot. The Triad Societies are concerned in it and it is said that their intention is to go westward and take Nanning, and then extend northward and if possible get to Kweilin.

"Trade will receive a serious blow from this outbreak, as several towns in the most prosperous districts have been sacked.

"The state of terror of the inhabitants of Wuchow, who are sending their women folk away in large numbers, is only equalled by the incapacity of the local officials to deal with the crisis.

"Troops have gone west from Kauchan to head the rebels off north of Pakhoi."

From another source we learn that the statement that Dr. Sun Yat-sen is connected with the movement is incorrect. Dr. Sun Yat-sen is still in Japan. It is said that a short time ago six men were sent secretly by the Canton Government to Japan to assassinate him; but Dr. Sun, having been warned of the design against him, informed the Japanese Government, who thereupon had him shadowed by police for his protection. The assassins on ascertaining this left the country.

The incident which originated the rebellious movement is said to have been as follows:—In the city of Yung-hsien a rich man had contributed \$4,000 to provide rice for the necessitous people. The Magistrate sent for him and wanted to mulct him in three or four times that amount, but he would not submit to the squeeze, whereupon the Magistrate cast him into prison. This greatly enraged the people, who immediately made an attack upon the yamen and, having succeeded, continued their depredations. The Magistrate was a Kwangtung man.

It is said that the movement is not countenanced by the revolutionary party in Kwangtung, whose movement is entirely distinct from it.

Another correspondent sends us the following account obtained from a Chinese official:—"In a large village of the Yung district in the

Lingchow prefecture about one third of the inhabitants were Roman Catholics and the other two-thirds Pagans. The Christians wished to convert the ancestral hall of the villagers into a church. The Pagans objected and a fight, in which the Christians were worsted, arose out of the dispute. The Roman Catholic priest reported the matter to the District Magistrate, a native of Canton, surnamed Kom. Owing to strict instructions issued by the Viceroy of the Two Kwang provinces, to the officials under him, to the effect that they were to be careful to avoid giving any offence to Christians from which complications with foreign Governments might arise, the Magistrate took the part of the Catholics. His action so enraged the other side that they rose in arms and, seizing the Magistrate, carried him into the mountains, where he was compelled to kneel before the rebel chief, a youth of about eighteen. While kneeling, a chisel was driven through his skull and three lighted incense sticks inserted in the hole, and at the same time a lighted sacrificial candle was forced into a hole made in each shoulder of the murdered officer. That was the signal for a general outbreak, and the rebels, now numbering over ten thousand, have since captured three districts. A large proportion of them are armed with firearms which, although inferior to the quick firing rifles of the undisciplined troops sent against them, are more useful to them, because of the less difficulty in procuring suitable ammunition.

Our correspondent adds:—The rebellion may give the Chinese Government considerable trouble yet. Those engaged in it are natives of places no great distance from those whence most of the chiefs and the best fighting material of the Taiping rebellion sprang, and while the latter by their Christianity and their iconoclastic acts towards other religions raised feelings of antipathy against them, the former will have the sympathy of the people drawn towards them by the rapidly spreading rumour that they are the champions of their ancient forms of worship.

Hongkong, 21st July.

The *Chung Ngoi San Po* states that news has been received to the effect that the city of Paklan, which fell into the hands of the Kwangsi rebels, has been recaptured by Pun Ying, chief commandant of the garrisons in Kuchow, who was sent by the Viceroy of Canton with the soldiers under his command to co-operate with the Kwangsi forces in suppressing the rebellion. The defeated rebels fled to the district of Hing Ip, to the westward. Some hundreds of rebels are said to have been slaughtered in the recapturing of the city, while only a few soldiers were killed and wounded. The rebels being very poorly armed did not make much effort to fight with the soldiers. They are now being attacked from all sides. Two military officers, named Chu Kwok-on and Tso Chu, have been sent from Wuchow to meet the rebels, one going by land and the other by water. Colonel Kong Chi, with a large force, has gone from Loting-chow for the same purpose. The gunboat *Hak Lo* has been recently sent from Canton to Wuchow. The rebels in the city of Lukhuenhsien have escaped to the mountains in Kamshanin. The city of Yunghsien, which was the first city taken by the rebels, has also been abandoned by them. This city has been reduced to a ruin, all the yamens and a good many houses having been destroyed. Two thousand soldiers have been sent by the Governor of Kwangsi to be stationed in Wuchow for the protection of the place. Private telegrams have been received by some shops in Fatsan saying that the rebels can be easily subdued, both on account of the greater number of the soldiers and the weakness of the rebels. The Governor of Kwangsi has sent a telegram to the Viceroy asking him to enlist ten regiments of soldiers of five hundred each, to be permanently stationed in Kwangsi, for His Excellency has discovered by the experience of this rebellion that the Canton soldiers are much stronger and braver than the Kwangsi soldiers.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that in pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of State H.E. the Acting Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. W. Chatham to be Assistant Director of Public Works.

MID-FORMOSA RELIEF FUND.

It will be remembered that in August 1896 an appeal was made, and liberally responded to, for the relief of the sufferers by the troubles in the centre of Formosa. Owing to the disturbed state of the country it was simply impossible to make any attempt to distribute the funds in the hands of the Treasurer until May last.

The Rev. W. Campbell, head of the E. P. Mission in Formosa, has at last completed the task, and in spite of many difficulties and some amount of danger, owing to the threatening attitude of the robbers still at large, has returned to Tainanfo after a most successful tour. Mr. Campbell, it will be recollected, was entrusted with the subscriptions, raised in Hongkong, for distribution among the natives of the Pescadore islands after the lamentable loss of the *Bokhara*.

In his report to the Treasurer Mr. Campbell says:—

"After two months absence, I have just returned from the Kagee country where I distributed among suffering poor the three thousand dollars with which you entrusted me. The distribution was made at six market towns in that part of the country formerly called Hun-lin; 584 persons in all receiving five dollars each and a few of these who were in greater want, through the loss of relatives and property two years ago, receiving grants of ten dollars each. I was greatly assisted in the difficult duty of finding out really deserving cases by the local officials at the various centres. Indeed, had it not been for this willingly rendered service, it would have been quite impossible during the time at my disposal to have had the distribution made in anything like a satisfactory way. The poor people expressed much gratitude on receiving their little allowances, while others had no difficulty in understanding that the whole proceedings amounted only to a disinterested act of kindness towards those whom the Japanese themselves had already been assisting in a similar way."

Mr. Campbell concludes his report with a cordial acknowledgment to the Treasurer for having called on one of the members of the E. P. Mission to take a share in the carrying out of the good work. The thanks of the subscribers are certainly due to him for the painstaking and businesslike way in which the distribution has been conducted. Acknowledgments are also due to Mr. Isogai, Prefect of Tainan, and the Japanese officials in the country, without whose assistance it is doubtful if Mr. Campbell's journey could have been brought to such a satisfactory termination.

PRESENTATION TO MR. SUMMERS, OF CANTON.

Canton, 14th July.

An interesting event took place here a few days ago, when the scholars of the Tung Wen Kuan met to bid adieu to their head master, Mr. Summers, who is about to leave for home on a well-earned furlough. During the time that Mr. Summers has had charge of the school he seems to have rendered himself highly popular both with officials and scholars, so much so, in fact, that the latter subscribed and presented him with a very handsome silver flower-bowl, with an appropriate inscription and the following address:—

"To J. A. Summers, Esq., head master of the Tung Wen Kuan, Canton.

"Dear Sir,—On the eve of your departure from China on eighteen months' leave of absence we humbly beg your kind acceptance of a silver bowl as a mark of our esteem and respect. We are greatly indebted to you for the kindness with which you have treated us, and the instruction which we have received from you for the past six years. You have not only taught us English literature and Western customs, but also moral and virtuous principles. We thank you most heartily for the great interest you have taken in the school, and the labour which you have spent in writing a book for the sole purpose of instructing us. In short, so much are we indebted to you for your kindness that we shall never forget it, but shall treasure it up in our hearts through our lives. It is hoped that you will, at the expiration of your leave, return to Canton, so that we may again have the benefit of your instruction and

the pleasure of your society and friendship. That you will have a pleasant voyage, and continue to enjoy good health and prosperity is the sincere wish of your affectionate pupils."

(Here follow signatures of pupils).

To the above Mr. Summers responded in appropriate terms, and then followed a banquet *à la Chinoise*, at which were present many influential officials, and at which was served sharks' fins, birds' nests, and all the rest of the delicacies so dear to the Celestial palate; but which sets the "Barbarian" stomach wondering whether its owner has suddenly betaken himself to another planet.

H. G. BROWN AND CO., LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

On Saturday, at noon, a general meeting of the shareholders of H. G. Brown and Company, Limited, in liquidation, was held at the offices of the Company, 27, Queen's Road Central, for the purpose of laying before such meeting an account showing the acts and dealings of the undersigned as liquidator of the above-named company and the manner in which the winding up of the above-named company has been conducted since the commencement of such winding up, and for the purpose of fixing the remuneration of the liquidator and distributing the assets of the company amongst the members. Mr. J. Wheeley, liquidator, occupied the chair, and there were also present Messrs. C. S. Sharp, A. G. Stokes, G. C. C. Master, T. F. Hough, J. B. Coughtrie, G. C. Cox, and G. L. Gorham. Having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said—With your permission we will take the report and accounts as read. The rebellion which broke out in the Philippines soon after the company was placed in liquidation hindered the winding up considerably, and made it necessary to carry on the business until this trouble was over, this being the only course that would prevent some of the assets being entirely lost to shareholders. I am glad to say that the result of these operations turned out so far satisfactory that the profit on same has more than covered the expenses of liquidation up to the date to which the accounts are closed. The brig *Enrique*, you will notice still appears as an asset in the accounts. This vessel, which was under the Spanish flag, was chartered to the Spanish Admiralty to carry coals for their Navy, and has since been sunk, by the Spaniards, at the mouth of Subig Bay, to bar the entrance to the American fleet. The Spanish Admiralty at the time of the charter gave the guarantee for \$12,000, in case the vessel should be lost, and I am informed that this sum will be duly paid. If you have any questions to ask me I shall be glad to answer them to the best of my ability.

No questions being asked,

The CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report.

Mr. COUGHTRIE seconded, and the motion was carried.

Mr. STOKES—I beg to propose that Mr. Wheeley receive 5 per cent. of the realised assets for his trouble as liquidator.

Mr. GORHAM seconded, and the motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN—The warrants will be ready by Monday morning.

Mr. MASTER observed that they would see that the liquidation had been very successful, as the profit earned was sufficient to cover the costs.

Mr. SHARP said he thought they had done remarkably well.

The proceedings then terminated.

UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LIMITED.

The second annual general meeting of shareholders in connection with the above company was held in the Hongkong Hotel on Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of receiving the report of the general managers, together with a statement of accounts. Mr. Arthur Anderson occupied the chair, and there were also present Messrs. E. S. Wheeler, Albert Ellis (secretary), Thomas Skinner, C. N. Young, G. H. Medhurst, E. J. Main, and T. F. Hough.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—The report has been in your hands a few days, and you have seen what has happened since we last met. While regretting we have no dividend to give you on this occasion, we have good hopes that before the end of another year we shall be in a position to give you some return on your capital. I would call your attention to the fact that in consequence of writing off the balances for certain expenses, which amounted to rather a considerable sum on our small capital, the profit on the year's working has not amounted to more than \$2,400, which I think under the circumstances we may consider fairly satisfactory, seeing of course that we have had rather an uphill job to contend with in regard to the Shanghai branch, which has again not been as satisfactory as we could have wished. In consequence of the report made to Mr. Skinner, however, last year we decided to continue the work for some further period in order to thoroughly test the capabilities of the field, and under the management of Mr. Ritchie, the new superintendent, who assisted Mr. Skinner here, I think we may hope for some better results. Mr. Skinner gives a satisfactory report for Japan. We have a new business there which we hope will give very satisfactory results in the future. The only other point which I think calls for any special remark is that you will notice we have written nothing off the value of our launch *Gladiator*, but as our superintendent reports it is in excellent condition, and in fact as good as new—we could not replace it for the amount put down against it in the books—we have not thought it necessary to write off anything for depreciation. I do not think there is anything further to be said about the report. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be glad to hear any remarks which any shareholder may wish to make or to endeavour to answer any question they may think fit to put.

There being no response,

The CHAIRMAN said—If it is satisfactory to you I would beg to move the adoption of the reports and accounts for the year ended May 30th.

Mr. MAIN—I have much pleasure in seconding the report which has been laid before the shareholders.

The motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN—The only other business before the meeting is to elect an auditor for the coming year, and I have much pleasure in proposing that Mr. William Hutton Potts be re-elected.

Mr. HOUGH—I have much pleasure in seconding.

The motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN—That, gentlemen, concludes the business. I thank you for your attendance. I hope we may have a better report to present to you for the coming year.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

Fine but very hot weather was experienced during the meeting, the links and greens being in good order. A large number of members entered for the various events, and competition was very keen, the winners of the MacEwen and Bogey cups returning good cards, whilst the returns of those in the second flight showed steadily played rounds, which in some instances will lead to promotion in the handicap list. A record for 9 holes of the links as they now exist has, we think, although not in a competition, been established by Dr. Lowson, who a few days ago got round in 37.

MACEWEN CUP.

Mr. W. A. L. Lethbridge, K.O.R.	93	15	80
Mr. G. W. F. Playfair	102	18	84
Mr. A. S. Anton	88	3	85
Dr. J. A. Lowson	86	0	86
Mr. C. M. G. Burnie	98	11	87
Capt. R. M. Rumsey	96	8	88
Mr. A. J. McClure	102	13	89
Mr. G. Millward	100	11	89
Mr. M. Stewart	100	10	90
Mr. E. F. Mackay	105	15	90
Mr. H. Smith	105	15	90
Mr. G. Stewart	94	3	91
Mr. C. W. Spriggs	107	15	92
Mr. P. de C. Morriss	100	8	92

Mr. C. H. Grace	102	9	93
Mr. W. J. Gresson	111	18	93
Mr. H. Pinckney	101	8	93
Mr. P. A. Cox	122	18	94

31 entries.

BOGEY CUP.

Dr. J. A. Lowson	1 up,	rec.	0 strokes
Mr. A. S. Anton	2 down,	"	2
Mr. G. W. F. Playfair	3	"	14
Mr. W. A. L. Lethbridge, K.O.R.	4	"	10
Mr. E. F. Mackay	4	"	11
Mr. A. J. McClure	4	"	10
Capt. R. M. Rumsey	4	"	6
Mr. W. J. Saunders	4	"	8
Mr. G. Stewart	4	"	2
Mr. G. Millward	5	"	8
Mr. H. L. Dalrymple	7	"	6
Mr. E. E. Deacon	7	"	14
Mr. C. W. Spriggs	7	"	11
Mr. H. Smith	7	"	11
Mr. P. de C. Morriss	9	"	6
Rev. R. F. Cobbold	11	"	10
Mr. C. H. Grace	12	"	7

24 entries.

POOL.

Dr. J. A. Lowson	83	0	83
Mr. E. F. Mackay	99	15	84
Mr. A. S. Anton	88	3	85
Com. Taylor, R.N.	96	11	85
Mr. W. A. L. Lethbridge, K.O.R.	101	15	86
Mr. C. M. G. Burnie	98	11	87
Mr. G. Stewart	90	3	87
Mr. K. G. Campbell, R.A.	98	10	88
Mr. A. J. McClure	102	13	89
Mr. G. Millward	100	11	89
Mr. M. Stewart	100	10	90
Mr. P. de C. Morriss	100	8	92
Mr. C. H. Grace	102	9	93
Mr. H. Pinckney	101	8	93

34 entries.

Returns over 100 nett not recorded.

CAPTAIN'S CUP POOL.

The ties for the Captain's Cup Pool have now been played off with the following result:—

Mr. M. Stewart	100	10	90
Mr. K. G. Campbell, R.A.	105	14	91
Mr. P. de C. Morriss	100	8	92

AQUATICS.

WATER POLO LEAGUE COMPETITION.

The King's Own No. 2 team met the V.R.C. No. 2 team at the latter's enclosure on 13th inst. There was an excellent tide. Mr. H. Lammert officiated as referee and Lieut. Parker and Mr. A. E. Alves were goal scorers.

The game was of a very one sided nature, the V.R.C. men being able to score goals whenever they felt inclined. They put the ball through on eight occasions, while their opponents scored but once. The Lancastrians were all good swimmers but lacked the least command over the ball in the water. What they require is practice and plenty of it. The V.R.C. forwards showed excellent combination, but really had nothing to test them. The teams were:—

King's Own.—Smith, goal; Mr. Lloyd, back; Rider and Butler, half-backs; and Graham, Lucina, and Cavannah, forwards.

V.R.C.—Klinck, goal; Pereira and Yule, backs; F. Lammert, half-back; and Herbst, Miller, and T. H. Hance, forwards.

The following is the League table to date.

	Matches				Goals		
	Plyd.	Won.	Drwn.	Lost.	for.	agst.	Pts.
V R.C. No. 2.....	1	1	0	0	8	1	2
„ No. 1.....	1	1	0	0	4	1	2
King's Own No. 1.....	1	0	0	1	1	4	0
„ No. 2.....	1	0	0	1	1	8	0

TEAM RACE.

On 14th inst. the return team race was brought off between the V.R.C.'s six and the Regiment six, the distance being the same as before, viz., 133½ yds. per man. The King's Own team was altered in three instances, and a very much tighter race than the previous one was expected. The race was exceptionally exciting, as though the Regiment held the lead for five men, A. A. Alves, though he started 12 secs. behind his man, overhauled him and won the race for his side by 1½ seconds, amidst the great enthusiasm of the club members. Below are the times:—

Left Station, V.O.R.				Right Station, King's Own.			
Time of Individual.		Team.		Time of Individual.		Team.	
m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.
Carvalho	1 48	1 48	48	Tootle	1 47	1 47	47
Ivan Grant Smith	1 55	1 55	43	Townsend	1 54	1 54	42
F. Lammert	2 13	2 13	46	Smith	1 48	1 48	30
Stopani	1 56	1 56	42	Garner	2 01	2 01	31
A. E. Alves	1 57	1 57	39	Lucina	1 55	1 55	32
A. A. Alves	1 49	1 49	11	Cavannah	2 03	2 03	11
11.29				11.37			

By comparing the outside columns of the above table the exact position at any portion of the race can be seen. For instance, when Tootle finished his side was leading half a second and when Garner finished his side was leading by 10½ secs. and so on.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE CONDUCT OF THE "IRENE" IN SUBIG BAY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS,"]

Sir,—If you will allow me a little space in your valuable paper I would call attention to your issue of 14th inst. You there comment on "The Extraordinary Conduct of a German Cruiser." The story given under this heading is of course invented, as every thinking reader will at once have known. If the *Irene* had grossly and unwarrantably interfered between Americans, Spaniards, and Rebels, Admiral von Diederichs would have been guilty of gross want of tact. A little further on in the same issue your correspondent gives quite a different and undoubtedly the correct version of what happened, which is, as far as the *Irene* is concerned—nothing. The tendency of the first, invented, article is evident, namely, to create an unfriendly feeling between friendly nations. It is regrettable that you endorse this tendency by printing the invention in large type, while the true facts of the case can only be found with difficulty.—I am, sir, etc.

NEUTRALITY.

Canton, 16th July, 1898.

GRATEFUL PATIENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Dear Sir,—My mother and I were both attacked with plague during the epidemic here (Macao) two months ago. We were advised by Dr. Marques on the 5th May to go to the plague hospital, in which the patients are under the care of Dr. Gomes da Silva. We are strangers here, from Trinidad, and unknown to many persons, but with the kindness that we met with from Dr. Gomes da Silva, from the Sisters Morella, Philomena, and Mariana, and also from the Soldiers Braga, Farinha, and Amemar, we felt quite contented and at home. Through the skill of the doctor and from the situation of the hospital, so far from the town and where there is always such nice fresh air, we recovered in a short time. Although I was very ill, in three weeks I was quite well, but did not leave the hospital till the 8th June. My mother left on the 27th of the same month, also in good health. I am sure that if many of the people here, attacked by the plague could be persuaded to go to the hospital as soon as the disease made its appearance many would be cured.—Thanking you for inserting this in your valuable paper, I remain, sir, yours truly,

EDITH C. LEE-KANG.

Macao, 18th July, 1898.

JEWS AND THE WARLIKE SPIRIT IN THE UNITED STATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Dear Sir—As an indication of the prevailing warlike spirit in the States, both of foreign and native born, the accompanying cut from an American paper may prove interesting at the present juncture. It refers to a Russian Israelite. Yours faithfully,

OBSERVER.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1898.

(Enclosure.)

Here is a characteristic episode reported in an article on the "Ghetto War Spirit," which appeared recently in the *New York Commercial Advertiser*:—

A poor tailor of forty-five, who had seen fire in the Turko-Russian war, became so excited over the conflict between the United States and Spain that he made up his mind to go to the front.

"Are you crazy?" asked his wife, pointing to their four children.

"I can't help it, my dear," was the old soldier's reply. "God and good people will take care of you and the young ones. My blood is up. If I had to face death for Russia, which had done nothing but evil to our people, how much more readily ought I to fight for this country, which has been so good to us? Ah! you are only a woman. What do you know about these things? I am going to enlist." And he did.

SERIOUS RIOTING AT SHANGHAI.

THE NINGPO JOSS HOUSE CLAIMED BY THE FRENCH.

MANY CHINESE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE "DAILY PRESS."]

SHANGHAI, 17th July.

Serious rioting has occurred on the French Concession, resulting in a number of Chinese being killed and wounded.

The French Municipality claiming the Ningpo Joss-house and an unused cemetery on the French Concession for a proposed School, Hospital, and Abattoir, after fruitless parleys with the Taotai seized the cemetery, pulling down the walls yesterday. The force included landing parties from the French gunboat *Eclairer* and M. M. steamer *Océanien*, Police, and French Volunteers, altogether two hundred.

The Ningpo population were greatly excited all Ningpo shops were shut, and all Ningpo servants ordered to leave foreign employ.

The Police Station at the south end of the French bund was attacked this morning. The Frenchmen fired, killing fifteen, and twenty-nine wounded were brought to the hospital, one of them in a dying condition.

A hundred and fifty men were landed to-day from the Italian man-of-war *Marco Polo*.

The Shanghai Volunteer Corps were called out to-day as a demonstration and ordered to hold themselves in readiness for an alarm to-night. The Sikh Police, fully armed, are holding the bridges between the English and French Concessions. There is no English force so far on the French Concession, which is fully protected.

Shanghai, 18th July.

No business has been transacted here to-day, all the Ningpo banks and shops being closed.

The trouble is now settled on the basis of the temporary repair of the breaches made in the cemetery walls, the Ningpoese being allowed three months in which to remove the coffins and hand over the cemetery.

SHANGHAI, 21st July.

The strike of Ningpo men has ended to-day, though the settlement arrived at can hardly be considered permanent.

THE DETAILED REPORT.

Shanghai, 18th July.

Early on Saturday morning a landing party from the French cruiser *Eclairer* marched up to the Ningpo Joss House and took possession, on behalf of the French Municipality, of the vacant piece of ground opposite the Ningpo Joss House on the west side of the Rue Palikao and the south side of the Rue de Ningpo. The French municipality, supported by Count de Bezaure, the Consul-General, are acting on the principle that if a foreigner requires land on the Concession belonging to Chinese, he has the right to buy it, and they are prepared to pay the owners the assessed value for it. The land is wanted for a School, a Hospital, and possibly an Abattoir, all institutions for the benefit of the Chinese residents in the Concession and its vicinity. No trouble was experienced on Saturday morning, because care had been taken to have a sufficient force at hand to preserve order. It is intended hereafter to take possession of the Ningpo Joss House itself on the same terms, and the much-required extension of the Rue de Ningpo to the Quai de la Brèche will then be made by the Municipality. It will be

found duly marked on the map in our *Desk Hong List*, but it has as yet no existence except on paper.

Our readers will be aware of the fact that the French Municipal Council six months ago notified the native authorities that it was their intention to efface the existence of what is known as the Ningpo Joss House near the Rue du Consulat. Every facility, and indeed encouragement, was offered to the parties interested to remove coffins or bodies, which it has been the disgraceful custom to deposit in the area named, pending removal to the parish or district in which the departed were born, but the notification was disregarded. Saturday, however, was the last day and our friends in the Concession resolving to take no half measures set about the task of obliterating what has been held to be a pestilence-breeding institution. The serious results of their summary action we do not for a moment think were anticipated, but it is sufficient to say that they carried their point.

Commencing at six o'clock on Saturday a large gang of men in the employ of the French Municipality entered upon the work of demolition; and portions of the walls surrounding the cemetery were rased in the course of less than half-an-hour. It was then that the natives realised that earnestness was the keystone of the Frenchmen's action, and large and angry crowds of Chinese gathered vituperating, and questioning the foreigners right to interfere with their ancient usages. The filthy moat separating the city from the French town had its Chinese bank lined with a frenzied mob whilst the walls were alive with screaming, vengeance-rowing strangers at the shrine of Hygeia, and only consistent in their superstition. Still the work progressed, but the Council, prepared for any contingency, had the whole of their police, native and foreign, close at hand whilst a detachment of eighty odd men, fully armed and equipped, from the French cruiser *Eclairer* landed to assist in case of any outbreak, with fifty men from the Messageries' steamer *Océanien*. As the morning wore on it was evident that trouble was in store. Shouting and idle threats gave place to stone-throwing, initiated, we were informed, by boys from the city wall. This example of mob warfare was taken up by others, and gangs of ruffianly rowdies on the French side of the ditch, as well as across, hurled missiles of the most dangerous kind at the police and workmen. A crowd inside the Joss House numbering some hundreds of men had to be cleared by the sailors at the point of the bayonet, two of them having commenced to harangue the crowd in terms which were considered as inciting to riot. What was actually said, however, is not known, but the authorities deemed it right to disperse the crowd and the whole were bundled into the open and the streets cleared. Crying and dismal wailing predominated as the work continued and stone-throwing was again indulged in, this time to a more serious extent than before. The police, though armed, charged the mob with truncheons and three of the ringleaders were arrested and taken to the Police Station, from whence they will be arraigned before the Mixed Court magistrate.

Shortly before noon the Taotai was informed of the *contretemps* and that the mob would be fired on, and he at once, rising to the occasion, detailed troops for duty on the city walls and his own special gendarmerie for service on the Defence Creek Bridges. This action had apparently a salutary effect and for some time a species of quietude prevailed, although the crowd distributed themselves into small angry groups, with looks and mutterings indicative of thunder. They were not allowed to come near the Joss House, the police and bluejackets patrolling the streets at within call distances and moving them along with dogged persistency. The French Volunteers were summoned and ordered to be ready in case of need, whilst many civilians offered themselves for service should additional help be required. The French Municipal Hall, Consulate, and other public buildings were guarded at the point of the bayonet.

In the afternoon the streets became even more crowded than in the early morning and it was impossible to check the influx, the greater part presumably coming from the City—dirty, unwashed hordes and nothing more. The Rue Palikao and other streets abutting on to the end of the Concession were particularly crowded

and indignation was everywhere rampant. The ends of most of the streets were protected by the police and marines, and foreigners were only permitted to enter at their own risk. The news of the disturbance naturally spread like wildfire in a small place like Shanghai and many Englishmen and foreigners ventured into the Concession just for a "look-see." The danger of this action was apparently overlooked, for to the infuriated mob gathered there every foreigner must be French. Mr. T. W. Kingsmill, the well-known land agent and surveyor, drove through the crowd and was struck on the head by a large stone, whilst, some time later, Mr. A. Korff, of Messrs Melchers and Co., was also attacked and somewhat seriously injured by a stone. One of the rioters flung a huge chunk of brick or a tile at an Englishman which only just missed its mark, whilst stones were freely directed against any foreigner that chanced to appear upon the scene.

In the evening a spirit of disorder prevailed and the police, aided by the sailors, Volunteers, and members of the fire brigade, kept an active vigil, rumours that the rioters intended firing the Concession having gained currency. Screaming and howling were freely indulged in but no attempt was made at violence. With the dawn, however, aggressiveness was resumed in a more serious form and it at once became evident that drastic measures would have to be resorted to. Shortly after eight o'clock the rioters made a raid on the police station at Namtao and succeeded in pulling down portions of the wall. Things reached such a pass, the rioters throwing stones and arming themselves with bamboos, that the sailors had to fire on the mob, four or five being killed and several wounded. Subsequently the mob were again fired on with fatal results, it being estimated that altogether some fifteen lost their lives in addition to many wounded. On Saturday afternoon it should be added that one of the more prominent rioters was wounded in the eye with a bayonet his injuries having since terminated fatally.

After the firing consternation prevailed among the Chinese, and some surprise was expressed at the decided action taken by the French as, although every warning was given, and they were told what to expect, they apparently did not think the threats would be carried out. The police station yesterday afternoon was rigidly guarded and a barricade formed of large bales of cotton blocked the bridge over the creek at the extreme limit of the Concession. One of our representatives made a complete tour of the Concession yesterday and by the courtesy of the French officials was allowed to pass the sentries at the more important points. Machine guns were mounted in the station yard in view of possibilities and the police and marines were all fully armed and accoutred. Looking over the barricade one could see the crowd of angry natives surveying the scene, but at the same time they were making no demonstration. Continuing along the Creek the dead body of a young and well-dressed Chinaman lay festering in the hot July sun under the city wall uncared for and seemingly unowned. In the course of a conversation with a Ningpo man we were told that the majority of those killed had taken no active part in the disturbance and the young man just referred to appeared to have lost his life from a stray bullet. The other bodies are, we understand, in the custody of relatives and include that of a decrepit old woman who could never have been accused of violence. Such however are the decrees of Fate, the innocent too frequently suffering for the guilty. Coming along the Quai de France yesterday afternoon we witnessed the horrifying spectacle of a Chinaman killed in the riot being carried by coolies on an open board. Trouble had not even been taken to wash the poor fellow, blood still oozing from the mouth and a shocking wound in the neck. At the French Municipal Police Station separated only by a narrow creek from the famous Joss House a strong contingent of police and sailors was on duty. A rope had been stretched across the bridge, a big crowd of Chinese having formed up. They were however prevented from crossing. The French Municipal Hall was guarded by Volunteers whilst 150 sailors from the Italian cruiser *Marco Polo*, who arrived in the *Normand* from Woosung at 1.30 p.m., were

most hospitably cared for at the French Consulate-General. Throughout the afternoon order was maintained though it was more than evident more trouble was in store.

It is asserted on reliable authority that Ningpo men in the employ of foreigners have received orders to quit the service forthwith. In almost every case the order was obeyed, the few individuals who refuted the demand being chastised and in some cases brutally assaulted. Some thousands of natives have left the Concession and yesterday afternoon any number of them were to be seen carrying their furniture and property in to the Hongkew district. As an exemplification of the truth of the old adage that it is an ill wind that blows good to nobody the wheelbarrow coolies were having a good time. Almost every house in the Concession (that is tenanted by Chinese) was closed or closing and business was at a complete standstill. Only a few chow-chow shops were open and whole streets had the shutters of the premises up.

In view of the fact that yesterday afternoon a meeting in camera was to be held of the Ningpo Guild, at which it was thought a programme might be drawn up or offensive measures resolved upon, the French Consul-General communicated with our Municipal Council requesting assistance in case of need. Orders were at once issued for a call-out of the Volunteers who assembled in considerable force on the Race Course at four o'clock. Drawing up near the Swimming Bath, the Commandant, Major Holliday, explained the situation and the men were ordered to be in readiness should their services be required at any time of the day or night. The alarm at night was to be the ringing of the fire bell and not the riot summons. Arms were piled and the men remained on the ground some considerable time, eventually returning to the town on the understanding that if duty called they would respond.

Up to midnight last night there was no recurrence of the morning's rioting, although every preparation had been made for coping with any disturbance that might arise. There were altogether on duty 150 men from the *Marco Polo*, 90 from the *Eclair*, 50 Police, and 110 Volunteers, in addition to a number of civilians ready to be called on at a moment's notice. The bridges over the Yangkingpang were held by fully armed Sikh police. The official return by the French of those killed is thirteen, but it is known that several of the wounded carried away by Chinese friends have succumbed. The natives, however, vouchsafed no information on this point.

It may be mentioned that twenty-nine sufferers from gunshot wounds were brought to the Shantung Road Hospital, one, who subsequently died from a terrible wound in the throat, having been shot while looking on from his verandah.

The Ningpo Joss House was established by the members of the Ningpo prefecture doing business in Shanghai in the reign of Kia Ching very nearly one hundred years ago. In 1874 the then French Consul-General tried to make a road through the Joss House compound, but this brought out an immense mob of Ningpoese who prevented the accomplishment of the road. The united efforts of the then Taotai Shen and the Shanghai magistrate, Yeh, after long conferences with the French Consul-General, succeeded in obtaining from the latter a proclamation in Chinese and French to the effect that the Ningpo Joss House was to be recognised as the property of the Ningpo guild for ever. Armed with this document the Ningpo community here (by this term is meant all who hail from the prefecture of Ningpo) claim that the French have broken faith with them. Yesterday, all shops in the three foreign settlements owned by Ningpoese, were called upon to go on strike and close their doors, but those north of the Yangkingpang, while supposed to obey this order of their guild, closed all but one of their doors, and did business as usual. Some houses failing to do this were visited by a company of Ningpoese who upon commencing to smash the furniture and goods of the recalcitrant shopmen soon forced the latter to obey orders. In further obedience to orders resulting from a conference of the principal Ningpo gentry and merchants in Shanghai and a whole mob of their fellow provincials in a large house in an

alley off the Peking Road in the Settlement yesterday morning, each shop or householder hailing from Ningpo prefecture was to furnish two men to assist the others who had already volunteered to hold the Joss House compound against the French. The following is our translation of two circulars issued by the Ningpo Guild on Saturday to their fellow provincials:—

"We are in receipt of a dispatch from Taotai stating that the French Municipal Council desire to buy the compound of our Joss House for the purpose of building schools and hospitals thereon; the Taotai, however, at a conference with the French requested them to select some other piece of ground for their purpose and also wrote strongly twice opposing the French Council's intentions. The French Consul-General, Bezaure, however, wrote to the Taotai declaring that he was determined to obtain our Joss House compound, being willing to pay for its purchase and requesting that arrangements be made at once to that end. Last night (Friday) the French Council sent some policemen to our guild to give us notice to quit. As the matter is most urgent your presence is requested to-day at 10 o'clock in a house in Anjen alley (off Peking Road) to confer over this affair. Please do not be tardy!"

The second circular is as follows:—

"As the French have to-day wantonly broken down the walls surrounding our cemetery, we hereby order all members of Ningpo prefecture in Shanghai, be they artisans, merchants, or members of other trades, to stop *pro tem* their business and avocations and assemble to confer over this action (of the French). A special circular for the information of all concerned.

"Should it happen that these our circular have failed to reach some of our fellow provincials we pray that the headman and members of every trade and profession will transmit the within contents by word of mouth to the others."

A UNITED CIRCULAR FROM MEMBERS OF THE NINGPO COMMUNITY.

Kuang Hsi, 24th year, 5th moon, 28th day (16th July, 1898).

From enquiries made it would appear that the firing by the French sailors did damage principally to innocent persons near by at the time, while few of the rioters got hurt at all. In one case an old woman, following the custom usual amongst native poor people at this time of the year, happened to be combing her hair on the pavement, outside the door of her small tenement, surrounded by her children, when a bullet struck her in the head killing her *instantly*. In another case a native burdened with a "skin" of drinking water, passing by at a distance from the firing, was hit and also killed.—*N. C. Daily News*.

THE "PASIG" AT MACAO.

A Macao correspondent writes to the *Shanghai Mercury* under date July 7th:—Looking out across the Bay last evening, I noticed a steamer drop anchor off the ancient lighthouse. Macao, sleepy old place, did not worry much about it. This morning the mysterious vessel, which turned out to be the British steamer *Pasig*, came into the port, and dropped right astern of the one Portuguese gunboat. An officer and a party of men came off and interviewed Captain Ellis, who apparently satisfied them. Later Captain Ellis entered his ship inwards from Swatow. He said he did not know where he might go to next, probably Canton. The general impression here is that the *Pasig*, having once been successfully rummaged for arms at Hongkong, is here to take down ammunition and supplies to the rebels. Captain Ellis, who is a fairly wide-awake American, having been caught once in Hongkong is apparently trying Macao where he may, perhaps, be more successful. There does not seem to be a shadow of a doubt but that the *Pasig* is here for other than ordinary mercantile purposes.

The ships *Woning* and *Sunfokin* recently purchased from the Chinese Government by Mr. Marty are now being thoroughly overhauled by Messrs. S. C. Farnham and Co., Limited, Shanghai. It is estimated that the repairs will cost from \$30,000 to \$40,000.

SIAM AND FRANCE.

A SIAMESE OFFICIAL INSULTED BY A MEMBER OF THE FRENCH LEGATION.

PRINCE DEVAWONGSE REQUESTS THE FRENCH MINISTER TO EXPEL THE OFFENDER.

THE FRENCH MINISTER REFUSES.

Bangkok, 1st July.

The greatest excitement reigns in Siamese official circles here on account of the alleged conduct of M. Montmittonet, a member of the French Legation. Though the incident is in itself trifling, it has assumed enormous significance from the fact that Prince Devawongse, the Siamese Minister for Foreign Affairs, has made a point of it in his communications with the French Legation. On the other hand, the French Minister Plenipotentiary has treated these communications with disregard. The history of the affair is this:—

According to the Franco-Siamese convention of 1893, all Laotians in Siamese territory must be allowed, and even assisted, by the Siamese Government to cross to the left bank of the Mekong. The French claim these Laotians as subjects since, in former years, they were conquered by the Siamese and driven from territory that is now French into Siam. There are many colonies of them in that country; but the one which has caused the present dispute is situated in the Watana district, about half way between Bangkok and the Great Lake of Cambodia. Every April, when there is high water in the Mekong, large caravans of Laotians set out under the guidance of French officials for the land from which they were exiled. The Siamese say that they never put any obstacle in their way; and they assert that the French, who are anxious to people their own sparsely populated territories with these industrious folk, pay native agents to induce them by every form of misrepresentation to quit Siamese soil. This is probably true, but it must not be forgotten that, under the '93 treaty, the French can claim as subjects all these Laotians, and that they are within their rights in desiring to draft them year by year across the Mekong. This year, their emigration was superintended by a Monsieur Montmittonet, a young attaché of the French Legation, whose career as a diplomatist is only beginning and who was previously in the Russian army. The representative of the Siamese Government was Mr. Robyns, a Belgian, and also a rather new hand. From the moment these two met a series of scenes began. The French say that the Siamese representative treated their deputy in an intolerably overbearing manner on all occasions. The Siamese say that M. Montmittonet:—

- (1) Horsewhipped a Siamese subject in the presence of Mr. Robyns.
- (2) Refused to leave the house when ordered to do so.
- (3) Assumed, without authority, judicial functions.
- (4) Told the Laotians that they could leave without getting Siamese passports.
- (5) Came into Mr. Robyns's house on one occasion and insisted on speaking to him through his interpreter. Mr. Robyns said that he was willing to give M. Montmittonet any information in his power if he spoke directly to him, but the latter remarked in a contemptuous manner that Mr. Robyns must be well aware why he was treated so.
- (6) Boasted in public that if the Laotians would not leave Siamese territory, he would frighten them into going.
- (7) Issued his commands to Siamese subjects, declaring, without authority, that they were under French protection.
- (8) Repeatedly insulted the representative of the Siamese Government.

Prince Devawongse addressed at least a dozen letters of complaint to the French Legation, but always received the same answer—that until the report of M. Montmittonet was received no notice could be taken of any complaint against him. That gentleman has now returned and handed in his report. At the same time, Prince Devawongse has requested the French Minister to dismiss him. But the French Minister professes to have satisfied himself that M. Robyns

was-to blame for any unpleasantness that occurred; and he has refused to dismiss M. Montmittonet. Meanwhile, Mr. Robyns has been sent north on a special mission, and is otherwise treated with every mark of favour. He says that six hundred Laotians whose names were on the French lists tore up their papers, and preferred to be Siamese subjects. He says that in some of the caravans which were forced to start, there were women with child, and newly born infants who could not be expected to survive the long and painful journey before them. The French account has it that over 4,000 Laotians have passed the Mekong this year owing to the brow-beating policy of M. Montmittonet, and they say that this great success explains the hostility shown to that rising diplomatist. It is quite certain, however, that the relations between the French Legation in Bangkok and the Siamese Government are extremely strained at the present moment.

On May 23rd Prince Devawongse wrote as follows to the French *Chargé d'Affaires* :—

"The conduct of M. Montmittonet has reached such a point that it has become impossible for the delegates of H.M.'s Government to hold any further intercourse with him." The letter goes on to say that M. Montmittonet, while in the house of Mr. Robyns, one of H.M.'s delegates, went so far as to whip a Siamese subject in the presence of Mr. Robyns, of the Governor, the latter's colleague, and of several other persons, after which he refused to leave Mr. Robyns's house, and the Prince continues :—"I shall refrain to characterize such a breach of courtesy at the hands of a delegate of your Legation towards the delegates of H.M.'s Government; and I have the honour to request you to recall immediately M. Montmittonet to Bangkok, pending such ulterior steps which it may be the duty of H.M.'s Government to take with regard to that official."

M. Montmittonet, however, will not be removed; and it is said that the conduct of the Siamese officials with whom he had to deal left much to be desired.

Perhaps the most serious aspect of the affair is this:—The Siamese Government has complained that M. Montmittonet has urged the Laotians to leave without Siamese passports. And the letter goes on to state that the Siamese authorities will stop such people, and it hints that, if they resist, force will be used.

In a letter dated May 22nd, Prince Devawongse writes as follows to M. Lorgeon, the French *Chargé d'Affaires* :—"I need not point out to you the danger there would be, if immigrants were instructed to start on their journey without Siamese passports. It would be the duty of the Siamese authorities to stop them on their way, and, in case they refused to comply with the orders of the authorities difficulties might arise for which the responsibility would be on your Legation."—*Straits Times* correspondent.

THE DEATH OF MR. H. TENNANT, OF YOKOHAMA.

The foreign community of Yokohama was profoundly shocked and startled to hear of the sad death by his own hand of Mr. H. Tennant, editor of the *Japan Gazette*, who shot himself through the right temple on Monday, 11th July, in his private sitting room, No. 133-a, Bluff. When the news was first circulated, shortly before noon, it was scarcely credited, but investigation proved that it was only too true. The weapon used was a revolver of small calibre, the bullet of which was little larger than a pea, but none the less it inflicted a terrible wound, passing through the skull in a diagonal direction, and flattening itself against the inner wall of the occipital region. The wound of entry presented a horrible appearance, the muzzle of the revolver having apparently been held in close proximity to the temple. The report of the revolver was heard by one of the house boys, who on entering the room found Mr. Tennant stretched upon the floor in a pool of blood. Assistance was rapidly summoned and the unfortunate man, not yet dead but unconscious, was conveyed to the Yokohama General Hospital, where Dr. Munroe did all that was possible under the circumstances. It was obvious, however, that Mr. Tennant was beyond the reach of medical aid, and that his

demise was merely a question of time. The operation of extracting the bullet was performed soon afterwards, and the patient lingered until about 4 p.m., when he expired.

Investigation as to the cause of the suicide has resulted in very little that is explicable. Outwardly, Mr. Tennant has always been a cheerful man, fond of out-door sports, and popular among the majority of those who enjoyed his acquaintance. It is, however, stated by his intimate friends that of late he was subject to fits of depression, though nobody is able to offer any reliable suggestion as to the nature of the trouble from which he was suffering. He continued his professional duties up to Saturday evening, and was in the company of Mr. R. Hay, sub-editor of the *Gazette*, until a late hour on Sunday night. His manner at that time was much the same as usual. His suicide, nevertheless, was premeditated, since we learn that he has left a letter addressed to Mr. Hay, which proves this fact conclusively, although it affords no satisfactory explanation of the writer's motive in taking his own life. It contained directions as to the disposition of his property and was signed by the terribly significant words "In Torment." As a circumstance, which may or may not have had any connexion with the subsequent tragedy, it is learnt that on leaving the office on Saturday his parting words to his colleagues were "good-bye," instead on "good evening," which was his habitual form of address, and the departure was noted at the time as somewhat unusual. Mr. Tennant was notoriously a hard worker, devoted to the interests of his paper, and it is probable that the continued strain and anxiety which his professional duties involved were a factor, if not the chief one, in determining his melancholy fate. Deceased was in the prime of life, and unmarried. He was, we believe, a native of Cornwall, England, and leaves an aged mother to mourn his loss. The whole affair is at present shrouded in mystery, which may possibly be to some extent dissipated at the inquest—should the latter be considered necessary. At the time of going to press no information on this point could be obtained.—*Japan Herald*.

An inquest was opened on the 12th July, when medical evidence was given by Dr. Wheeler and Dr. Munro, who had made a post mortem examination. On opening the brain it was found that there was chronic meningitis of some standing. Meningitis is inflammation of the coverings of the brain. No doubt it was a factor in producing the melancholia from which Mr. Tennant seemed to have suffered lately. The meningitis would be quite sufficient to cause, in certain moods, a temporary unhinging of the mind.

THE SHASI RIOT AND THE JAPANESE CLAIMS.

The *Kobe Chronicle* translates the following telegram from vernacular papers :—

Peking, 9th July.

Negotiations over the demands of Japan on China in regard to the Shasi disturbance have been settled upon the following terms :—

- 1.—That the Chinese Government shall issue a proclamation warning the officials and people.
- 2.—That those who took part in the disturbance, and the officials who neglected to suppress the disturbance, shall be severely punished.
- 3.—That the Chinese Government shall pay 10,000 taels as compensation for the damage done to property, in addition to 50,000 taels for the construction of embankments at the Shasi settlement.
- 4.—That the price of land in the Shasi settlement shall be reduced; public roads made free from taxes; mixed residence of Chinese and Japanese allowed; and a building erected and handed over to the Japanese authorities free of cost, to be used as a Japanese Consulate.
- 5.—That when Yochau and Samsha Bay are opened, a settlement solely available by Japanese shall be established.
- 6.—A further conference shall be held with regard to a Japanese settlement at Fuchau, and a decision arrived at after consideration of the situation of affairs there.

CANTON NOTES.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

As plague has died out in Canton all the matsheds erected as plague hospitals were destroyed on the 19th instant. It is said that over fifteen thousand people have fallen victims to the pest during the recent epidemic.

It is said that a foreign company has been established to run six steam-launches between Canton and Fatshan. The fare is to be ten cents for each passenger and there is to be a departure once an hour. This service has been a long felt want and will be a great convenience.

A big fight has broken out between the villages of Yuenkiuchong and Taitonheung, on the borders of Tungkwon and Chingshing districts. Over two hundred people have been killed and a great number of houses destroyed on both sides. The fight is going on daily under the eyes of the authorities who have been sent to restore order.

HONGKONG.

There were 1,788 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 174 were Europeans.

It is notified that registered letters are now accepted at the Kowloon and Western branches of the Post Office.

Several Americans are at present in Hongkong awaiting an opportunity of getting down to Manila, where they purpose opening an hotel.

On Tuesday afternoon the funeral of P.C. Faherty, who died on Monday in the Government Civil Hospital, took place, being attended by a large number of members of the force.

On Saturday morning the roof of the drying room at Mount Austin Barracks was discovered to be on fire, but fortunately the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

The Hon. E. R. Belilios and Mrs. Belilios desire, through our medium, to gratefully acknowledge the numerous expressions of sympathy they have received in their recent bereavement.

Subject to audit the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank intends paying a dividend of £1 5s. per share, placing to the reserve \$1,000,000, writing off bank property \$250,000, and carrying forward to next half-year about \$380,000.

The following is an extract from a private letter received by the last mail :—"I was walking along the Thames Embankment one day last week when I saw a cab approaching. I thought the 'fare' was the Prince of Wales, but my defective eyesight deceived me. The gentleman was Sir William Robinson. I did not see him in time to stop the cab, but I could see that Sir William was, as usual, beaming with boisterous joviality and looking the picture of good health and pension-begotten contentment. He has been spreading himself lately on the Kowloon extension."

The quarterly polo match, which should have been played before the end of last month but was postponed to give the gunner team, which had recently received a large accession of strength, an opportunity of buying and getting used to the China pony, is to commence next Monday, the first tie being between the civilian team, captained by the Hon. T. H. Whitehead, and the Gunners, captained by Captain Burney, who has taken such a leading part at polo and of gymkhanas during the last three years. The teams are fairly level, and a good game may be expected. The members of the Polo Club will be "At Home" to their friends at the ground that day.

It is with regret we have to announce the death of Captain Matthews, R.A., which occurred on Tuesday morning, the cause being sunstroke or heat apoplexy. The deceased officer appeared to be in his usual health and spirits on Monday, and his sudden death is much regretted by his brother officers and the corps to which he belonged. He leaves a widow and one child to mourn his loss. The funeral took place on Wednesday morning at the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley. The cortege, headed by the band of the King's Own Regiment, consisted of a firing party of the Royal Artillery, his own company, a company of the King's Own Regiment, one of Royal Engineers, and one of the Hongkong Royal Artillery. The officers of the different corps were also included in the procession.

The stamp revenue for the first six months of the present year amounted to \$191,633, being an increase of \$64,747 on the amount collected in the corresponding period of last year. There was an increase of \$41,000 under the head of probate, \$10,700 under the head of bank note duty, and \$5,000 under the head of exchange and promissory note.

On Saturday morning, 9th July, the *Kwang-lee* arrived at Shanghai from Hongkong, and was boarded by Dr. Cox, the Inspecting Officer. Everybody was called on deck and passed muster, but when the doctor went below, all were surprised to find a dead man in one of the first class saloon cabins. The man had been seen alive at 1 a.m. The result was that the ship was quarantined till Monday, it being afterwards ascertained that the deceased had taken opium.—*Union*.

On Monday the Hon. R. M. Ramsey held an enquiry into the circumstances connected with the collision between the steam launch *Kam On* (Pang Fat, master) and No. 4, police pinnace. P.C. Moore said he was on the pinnace in question on the morning of the 13th inst. going west, intending to go to the Bank Wharf off Central Market for coal. The *Kam On* was coming from Kowloon and going into one of the bamboo wharves. When witness got to this wharf he slowed down. The *Kam On* was then 150 yards off. When about 30 feet from the *Kam On* he put his helm hard a-port. The *Kam On* came on and was running past as he cleared her till abeam when she took the stem of the pinnace and started it and some of the copper sheathing. The master of the *Kam On* said he was coming from Yau-mati when the police launch was coming from the west. He had got close in and his boat touched the wharf when the police pinnace came and struck him on the starboard quarter. Commander Ramsey, to the interpreter—Tell him I will suspend his certificate for two weeks simply for lying. It is perfectly impossible to my mind for that to have happened. A European is not a madman, and nobody but a fool would have done that. I do not believe the constable is a fool, but that this man is lying. When he comes here next time I would advise him to speak as near the truth as he can.

At the Harbour Office on Tuesday a Swede, named Nicholas Gustifsen, an A.B. on the British steamer *Claverhill*, was charged with assaulting Lewis Wigley, master of the said ship, while in Kobe harbour on the 30th June. Complainant said defendant signed on at Rotterdam in January last. On June 30th, when in Kobe harbour, defendant came to the cabin door and asked to see him. On witness replying that he was busy defendant came into the cabin with a stick and asked him to pay for it. He refused and defendant said that if witness would not pay for his stick he would knock his brains out. Complainant got up to eject him. As defendant was making for the cabin steps he fell on to his back. On getting up he took hold of complainant by the throat, but with the assistance of the carpenter and steward he got clear of him. The cabin was on the bridge, and as defendant refused to leave the bridge complainant went ashore for the police. He went on board at half-past nine at night and found defendant marching round the cabin, outside. When told to leave the bridge he left but came on again and remained on until half-past ten. Complainant could not prosecute defendant then as the ship was leaving the next day. At this point defendant said he could not understand English, and the case was adjourned. On the resumption of the hearing on Wednesday, Thomas Rees, steward of the *Claverhill*, said he was washing up at about six o'clock on the evening in question when defendant came to him and said he wished to see the captain to get him to pay for a stick. Witness told him he was drunk and that the captain would not see him. He next saw the captain pushing him out of his cabin. Defendant afterwards caught the captain by the throat, and used bad language. Witness went to the captain's assistance. As defendant went downstairs from the bridge he threatened to put a knife into witness. When asked if he had anything to say, defendant commenced a long story, but as he admitted disobeying the captain's orders and catching him by the throat he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

We are informed that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has agreed to the proposition of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank for an increased issue of Bank notes.

The usual Oxford local examinations—senior, junior, and preliminary—are now being held at Queen's College, the building being devoted for the necessary four days to this purpose alone, its usual classes enjoying a most welcome holiday. The schools of the colony are well represented. There are boy candidates from Queen's College, St. Joseph's College, Victoria English Schools and Diocesan School. The Victoria English Schools, the Belilios Public School, the Baxter Girls' School, etc., send representatives to the girls' examination. There are several private pupils of both sexes. The number of girls entering is growing year by year, and their separate examination is presided over by ladies. In March last 71 candidates had entered—19 seniors, 24 juniors, and 28 preliminary. The Rev. R. F. Cobbold is the presiding examiner, and he is assisted by an able local committee of ladies and gentlemen.

At the Magistracy on Tuesday a special sessions of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace was held in the Justices Room, for the purpose of considering an application from Henry Oliver for a publican's license to sell and retail intoxicating liquors at No. 13, Queen Victoria street, under the sign of the "Travellers' Hotel." Commander Hastings, Acting Police Magistrate, presided, and there were also present Hon. F. H. May, Mr. D. R. Crawford and Mr. Duggan. There was no Police objection. Mr. E. J. Grist—I appear for the applicant. This man Oliver was the licensee of the same public house for something like four years and on account of ill-health was obliged to go home to Europe. Whilst away he let his furniture to certain other people for a certain rental. In consequence of these people not paying the licence money when due the licence was cancelled. Oliver has returned to the colony and I ask that the licence be regranted to him. I submit it is very hard on him, now he has returned, to refuse this licence. There is absolutely nothing against him and there is no police objection. There being no objection, Commander Hastings granted the licence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the Fourth of July a large number of British and American residents at Tientsin met together at the United States Consulate and despatched a congratulatory telegram to Admiral Dewey via Hongkong. Among the guests was the new Minister for the United States, Mr. Conger, who was accorded a splendid reception at Tientsin.—*Mercury*.

We hear from a correspondent that "the highest range of the thermometer at Kuling so far is 74 deg. and lowest 68 deg. Every day there has been a fine breeze blowing and at night a gale of wind so that it has been more than cool. It is estimated there are more than 400 foreigners here now and all steamers both ways are still bringing their contingents."—*N. C. Daily News*.

A boating accident that might have resulted fatally occurred in Nagasaki harbour on Friday evening, 8th July. Captain Primrose, of the *Taichow*, with Captain Nicol (a pilot from Shanghai) and a fellow passenger, put off from the steamer in a small sailing boat belonging to the captain for the purpose of going on shore. The boat had proceeded a short distance only when a gust of wind struck the sail, at once capsizing the boat and throwing its occupants into the water. Captain Primrose and his two companions were rescued by Japanese sampans which happened to be in the locality.

Captain Young, of the steamer *Onsang*, from Iloilo to Yokohama, reports that just off Luzon in the early morning of June 29th, he sighted five steamers. The first of them threw a searchlight on his ship and then fired a gun. At this the *Onsang* stopped and burned a blue light as a signal, but another shot followed, and the warship approached more closely. After a close inspection, however, the searchlight was extinguished, and the *Onsang* proceeded on her way. The war-vessel was probably the *Charleston*, conveying troopships to Manila.—*Japan Mail*.

At Shanghai on the 14th July a motion was heard in chambers in H.B.M. Court before Chief Justice Sir Nicholas Hannen, Mr. H. Browett appearing for the officers and supercargo and Mr. H.C. Parkes for twenty-nine of the crew of the British vessel *Amaropora*, the application being for the purpose of obtaining an order for the sale of the vessel to satisfy portage bills amounting to \$15,000. The Court ordered an appraisal and sale.

The 14th July, the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille, was celebrated by the French community at Shanghai with much enthusiasm. Count de Bezaure, the Consul, in the course of a speech he made on the occasion, said "he hoped that before long the whole question of the Ningpo Joss-house grounds would be solved to their complete satisfaction." The question appears to have been since solved effectively, if not altogether satisfactorily, for it involved a riot attended with much bloodshed.

The following is from the *Union*:—A friend writing from Canton says he has seen the remarks in *The Union* about the discontent among Customs men at Kowloon. He says this is as nothing to the discontent at Canton, and that many of the men would leave if they could find anything else to do. He says some of the third class tidewaiters have been six, seven, and eight years at Canton, and that when a vacancy occurred for a second class tidewaiter it was filled from some other port. Apparently, says our correspondent, the I. G. has forgotten there is such a place as Canton. The promised increase of pay should have the effect of making the men more satisfied.

The *China Gazette* says:—We understand that the officers of the local mercantile marine are plucking heart of the grace from the recent large increase granted to the Customs' staff, and are asking for a somewhat corresponding addition to their own very meagre and inadequate salaries. We believe the chief mates want the present pay increased to \$200, second mates \$150, and third mates \$120 a month, and seeing how profitable the coasting trade has been in the past year, and how the cost of every commodity, not to mention house rent, taxes, etc., has been increased, the sea-faring men are not unreasonable in their demands. We believe a similar step is in contemplation amongst the engineers, and the pilots and captains will doubtless follow suit on similar lines.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

CANTON, 8th July.—Teasles.—No business to report for Europe. The demand for Bombay has fallen off, but it is impossible to get refusals. Re-reels.—A fair amount of orders are on the market, but nothing has been done owing to the high prices asked by the dealers. Filatures.—Have been in good enquiry during the first part of the fortnight. From prices paid we quote: \$775 for Kwong Shun Cheong 11/13, \$745 for Miu King Lun 14/16. S.R. \$740 for Hip Sam Choy, Cheong Kee and Sui Lun Hing 9/11, \$735 for Han King Sing 11/13 and Kwong Lun Fung 11/13 \$730 for Kwong Lun On 11/13, \$700 for How King Cheong and Hing Loong Cheong 13/15, \$690 for Yee Lun Cheong 11/13, \$680 for Yee Wo Loong 16/20, \$670 for Victoria 16/20, \$645/635 for Yee Wo Lun 11/13 and 13/15 \$630 for Yee Wo Cheong 18/22. Short-reels.—From prices paid we quote: \$725 for Kwong Sun On 14/16, \$705 for Sun Yu Lun 14/16, \$690 for Kwong Lun On 14/16 \$685 for Poo Cheong Wo, Yee Lun Cheong, Min Tai Cheong and Lun Seng 14/16 \$660 for Cheung Sui Lun 14/16. Waste.—Quiet.

SHANGHAI, 16th July.—(From Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co.'s Circular.)—Our last "printed" Tea market advices were under date 4th instant. From Hankow we hear that there was an active Russian demand for second crop Hankow district Black Tea at firm prices, and that the second crop is estimated at 125,000 half-chests against 65,000 half-chests last season. Black Tea.—Our market has been quiet, but steady. A few second crop Keemuns have found buyers at Tls. 2½ at 23 per picul, but there is very little inclination to buy until news has been received of the new crop Teas from London and New York.

8,492 1/2-chests.

10,342 1/2-chts.

	1898-99	1897-98.
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai.....	2,931,683	3,122,314
Amoy	1,782,100	3,075,428
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4,718,783	6,197,742

SILK.

CAMPHOR.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 22nd July.—The market has improved and prices are advancing. Quotations are:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White...	\$7.35 to	7.40	per pel
do. " 2, White...	7.15 to	7.20	"
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown...	4.85 to	4.90	"
do. " 2, Brown...	4.75 to	4.80	"
swalow, No. 1, White...	7.25 to	7.30	"
do. " 2, White...	7.05 to	7.10	"

OPIMUM.

COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old	New.	Old.
1898.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
July 16	720	757½	700	730	—	} 750/810/830
July 17	720	757½	700	730	—	
July 18	722½	760	698½	725	—	
July 19	723½	760	701½	725	—	
July 20	720	760	701½	725	—	
July 21	726½	765	705	727½	—	
July 22	726½	765	705	725	—	

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 22nd July.—With on change in rates, a moderate business has transpired and our market closes quiet. Stocks, about 3,200 bales.

Bombay	\$16.00 to 17.50 p. pl.
Kurrachee	... to ... "
Bengal (New), Rangoon, and Dacca	17.09 to 19.50 "
Shanghai and Japanese	21.00 to 22.00 "
Tungchow and Ningpo	21.00 to 22.00 "
Madras (Best)	... to ... "
Sales: 940 bales Bengal (New), Rangoon, and Dacca.	

RICE.

HONGKONG 22nd July.—The demand from the north continuing a further large increase in prices has taken place. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary	\$3.00 to 3.05
" Round, good quality	3.25 to 3.30
" Long	3.50 to 3.55
Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 2	3.15 to 3.20
" Garden, No. 1	3.70 to 3.75
" White	4.50 to 4.55
" Fine Cargo	4.80 to 4.85

COALS.

HONGKONG, 22nd July.—Market continues dull with no business doing. Quotations are:—

Cardiff	\$20.00 to 26.00 ex ship, nominal.
Australian	10.00 to 12.00 ex ship, quiet
Milki Lump and Small	10.00 to 12.50 nominal
Moji Lump	9.00 to 11.50 ex ship, steady
Hongay Lump	12.50 to — nominal.
Hongay Dust	5.00 to — "
Briquettes	10.00 to — "

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 22nd July.—Among the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS:—Bombay Yarn.—80 bales No. 6 at \$75 to \$75.75, 80 bales No. 8 at \$76, 1,650 bales No. 10 at \$73 to \$91.50, 500 bales No. 12 at \$80 to \$86.50, 250 bales No. 16 at \$84.50 to \$94, 880 bales No. 20 at \$92 to \$101 arrival. **Japanese Yarn.**—50 bales No. 16 at \$91.50, 150 bales No. 20 at \$96.75 to \$93.99. **Bengal Cotton.**—100 bales at \$19.50, 200 bales at \$19.25. **Plain Cotton.**—120 pieces Italians, Girl \$0.12½, 800 pieces, Italians Gaml. at \$0.13 arrival. **Grey Shirtings.**—500 pieces 11 lbs. H. and Flower at \$1.80 **White Shirtings.**—250 pieces No. 3 at \$3.62½, 150 pieces Fan Chop at \$5.20. **T-Cloths.**—900 pieces 8 lbs. Mex. Gold Dragon \$2.77½. **Drills.**—150 pieces 16 lbs. Large Eagle at \$5.45.

METALS.—Round Bars Iron.—1,000 piculs at \$4.12½. Tin.—100 slabs Siam at \$40.60, 100 slabs Foong Chai at \$40.75, 200 slabs Siam at \$40.50.

	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.	68.00 to 101.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24	105.00 to 114.00
" 22 to 24	116.00 to 112.00
" 28 to 32	120.00 to 124.00
" 38 to 42	130.00 to 135.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	per piece
Grey Shirtings—6lbs.	1.75 to 1.85
7lbs.	2.00 to 2.07½
8.4 lbs.	2.50 to 3.20
9 to 10 lbs.	3.40 to 4.15
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.30 to 2.50
58 to 60 "	2.75 to 3.45
64 to 66 "	3.55 to 4.40
Fine	4.35 to 7.15
Book-folds.	3.80 to 5.70
Victoria Lawns—12 yards	0.65 to 1.30
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y.	1.55 to 1.75
7lbs. (32 "), "	1.90 to 2.15
6lbs. (32 "), Mexs.	1.70 to 1.85
7lbs. (32 "), "	2.10 to 2.80
8 to 8.4 oz. (36 in.)	2.40 to 3.25
Drills, English—40 yds., 13½ to 14lbs	3.75 to 5.15

FANCY COTTONS

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 8lbs.	1.60 to 5.00
Brocades—Dyed	3.00 to 5.00
	per yard
Damasks	0.12 to 0.16
Chintzes—Assorted	3.08 to 0.14
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.20 to 0.45
Velveteens—18 in.	0.17½ to 0.18½
	per dozen
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk	0.45 to 0.90

WOOLLENS

	per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.	0.57½ to 1.40
German	1.15 to 1.50
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths.	1.25 to 5.25
	per piece
Long Ells—Scarlet	6.50 to 10.00
Assorted	6.60 to 10.00
Camlets—Assorted	12.50 to 32.00
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches, Assorted	10.00 to 21.00
Orleans—Plain	7.00 to 8.50
	per pair
Blankets—8 to 12lbs.	3.50 to 14.00

METALS

	per picul
Iron—Nail Rod	3.90 to —
Square, Flat Round Bar	4.00 to —
Swedish Bar	6.20 to —
Small Round Rod	4.40 to —
Hoop ½ to 1½ in.	4.50 to —
Wire 15/25	8.50 to —
Old Wire Rope	1.50 to 3.00
Lead, L. B. and Hole Chop	8.60 to —
Australian	8.70 to —
Yellow M'tal—Muntz, 14/20 oz.	32.00 to —
Vivian's, 14/20 oz.	30.00 to —
Elliot's, 14/20 oz.	30.00 to —
Composition Nails	46.00 to —
Japan Copper, Slabs	32.00 to —
Tiles	29.00 to —
Tin	— to —

	per box.
Tin-Plates	6.00 to —
	per cwt. case
Steel ½ to ¾	6.60 to —

SUNDRIES

	per picul
Quicksilver	141.00 to —
	per box
Window Glass	4.50 to —
	per 10-gal. case
Kerosene Oil	1.87 to —

SHANGHAI, 16th July.—(From Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s Piece Goods Trade Report).—The past week has been a featureless one as far as our Import markets are concerned, and there is only a trifling trade to chronicle. It is true that there has been some enquiry, principally for forward delivery, but prices offered are too low to admit of business, and the sales announced are mostly for present actual requirements. Some parcels have been booked for arrival, but there are symptoms of a considerable trade being possible if sterling prices were only a trifle lower, as the Tientsin dealers have received several buying orders and, in order to bring the market to their ideas of prices, they are reporting re-sales of their stocks here to Newchwang merchants. Some re-sales may have been made, but we think they apply more particularly to American goods, and it is pretty certain that the buying orders received apply chiefly to English makes. There is nothing particular to hand about the various out-ports, Hankow and the River Ports being even duller than before.

METALS, 18th July.—(From Messrs. Alex Bielfeld & Co.'s Report).—In Metals nothing has been done except at auction. Home reports show an upward inclination of the market. Tin Plates being up 4d. per box and Yellow Metal Sheathing and Copper 1s. per ton. This tendency serves to but accentuate the dull feeling of the market here. The following have been sold: At Auction—2,400 Piculs Steel Plate Cutting; at Tls. 1.96, 450 piculs Telegraph Wire at Tls. 1.95, 200 piculs Defective Wire Rope, cut, at Tls. 2.50 to Tls. 2.75, 50 piculs New Chains at Tls. 5.50

EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, 22nd July.

ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer	1/11½
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/11½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/11½

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand	2.43
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.47

ON GERMANY.—

On demand	1.96
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ON NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand	46½
Credits, 60 days' sight	47½

ON BOMBAY.—

Telegraphic Transfer	144½
Bank, on demand	145

ON CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer	144½
Bank, on demand	145

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, at sight	74
Private, 30 days' sight	74½

ON YOKOHAMA.—

On demand	5 % pm.
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ON MANILA.—

On demand	nom.
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ON SINGAPORE.—

On demand	par.
SOVEREIGNS Bank's Buying Rate	10.22½
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	54.75

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 22nd July.—The market has ruled rather more active during the week under review and several stocks, notably Banks, Docks, and Steamboats, show a further substantial rise.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai continuing in demand the rate rose to 218 per cent. prem. after sales at 210, 215, and 217; a sale was also reported at 219½. On time shares have changed hands at 222 for September and 230 and 229 for December. At time of closing market is weaker with sellers at 215. Nationals and Bank of Chinas unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—China Traders are still enquired for at \$62 without bringing out any shares. Unions and Cantons continue on offer without finding buyers. Straits remain weak and neglected without business and the Northern Insurances unchanged and neglected.

FIRE INSURANCES.—The market remains practically dead with Hongkongs offering at \$230 and Chinas at \$99 and with no business to report.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao have gradually improved to \$26½ after sales at \$25½, \$26, and \$26½. It is reported that the Company will pay a dividend of \$1 per share. On time a few shares have changed hands at \$27 for October and \$27½ for November. Indos have changed hands and are in demand at \$56 to \$56½. Douglasses are enquired for at \$58½. China and Manilas still remain entirely out of the market. China Mutuals unchanged and without business.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have ruled weak with small sales at \$166½ and \$166 cash, and at \$172 for September. Luzons without business but enquired for at \$38.

MINING.—Punjoms continue steady with buyers at \$5.75 without much business. Jebebus have changed hands in small lots at quotation, also Olivers B. and Balmorals quiet with sales of latter at 40 cents. Raubs have ruled quiet with small sales at \$35½ and \$35, closing quiet at \$35. Other stocks under this heading have been quiet and more or less neglected.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been in some demand and have changed hands at 250, 251, 252, 253, and 254 per cent. prem. for cash and at 255 and 256 for August delivery; the market closes with buyers at 254. Kowloon Wharves remain quiet but steady at \$60 with only small sales. Wanchais are enquired for in a small way at quotation.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands are on offer at \$70 without business. Hotels are slightly better with an unsatisfied enquiry at \$52 after sales at that rate. West Points and Humphreys continue out of the market with sellers at quotations.

COTTON MILLS.—Continue entirely neglected and without business at quotations.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Islands are quieter with sellers at \$30 and \$18½. Fenwicks have changed hands at \$30. No business or change in other stocks under this heading.

Closing quotations are as follow:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATION.
Banks—		[\$393.75, sellers]
Hongkong & Shanghai...	\$125	215 % premi=
China & Japan, prf.	£5	nominal
Do. ordinary...	£4	nominal
Do. deferred...	£1	£5.5s.
Natl. Bank of China		
B. Shares	£8	\$17, sellers
Founders Shares...	£1	\$17, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A. ...	£1	nominal
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$4
China Prov. L. & M....	\$10	\$9½, sellers
China Sugar	\$100	\$166, sales
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 98, sellers
Hongkong	\$40	\$20, sellers
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 102
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 101
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 505
Yahloong	Tls. 100	Tls. 70
Dairy Farm Co.	\$5	\$5½
Fenwick & Co., Geo. ...	\$25	\$30, sales
Green Island Cement...	\$10	\$30, sellers
Do. New Issue	\$5	\$18½, sellers
H. & China Bakery ...	\$50	\$33
Hongkong & C. Gas ...	£10	\$125
Hongkong Electric ...	\$10	\$8.25, sales
H. H. L. Tramways ...	\$100	\$107, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$52, sales & buyers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$110, sellers
H. & K. Wharf & G....	\$50	\$6½
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$160
H. & W. Dock	\$125	254 p. ct. prem.=
Insurances—		[\$442½, sales]
Canton	\$50	\$133, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$99, sellers
China Traders'	\$25	\$62, sales & buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$330, sellers
North-China	£25	Tls. 180
Straits	\$20	\$9½, sellers
Union	\$50	\$215
Yangtze	\$60	\$120, sellers
Land and Building—		
H. Land Investment...	\$50	\$70, sellers
Humphreys Estate...	\$10	\$8.50, sal. & sellers
Kowloon Land & B. ...	\$30	\$17½, buyers
West Point Building	\$40	\$20, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$38, buyers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 500	\$110, sellers
Great E. & C'donian	\$5	\$1.80
Do. Do.	\$2½	\$3.20, sellers
Jebeu	\$5	\$3.60, sal. & sellers
New Balmoral	\$1	40c., sales
Do. Preference ...	\$1	50c., sales
Oliver's Mines, A. ...	\$5	\$11, sellers
Do. B.	\$2½	\$3.85, sales
Punjom	\$5	\$1.75, buyers
Do. Preference...	\$1	\$1.60
Raubs	14s. 10d.	\$35, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$14
Steamship Coy.—		
China and Manila...	\$50	\$80, sellers
China Mutual Ord...	£10	\$9 10s., buyers
Do. Preference ...	£10	\$5 10s.
Do. Do.	£5	£3
Douglas S. S. Co. ...	\$50	\$58½, sales & buyers
H. Canton and M....	\$15	\$26½, sales
Indo-China S. N....	£10	\$57, sales
Star Ferry	\$7½	\$8½, sellers
Tebrau Planting Co. ...	\$5	\$5, sellers
Do.	\$2	\$3, sellers
United Asbestos	\$2	\$1.40, buyers
Do.	\$10	\$10, nominal
Wanchai Warehouse Co.	\$37½	\$41, sales
Watson & Co., A. S....	\$10	\$11.25, buyers

J. V. Y. VERNON, broker.

SHANGHAI, 18th July.—(From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report)—With exception of a strong demand, and sharp advance in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares, but a small business has been done. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The market opened at 204 per cent. premium for cash and 212 per cent. for the 30th September. A strong demand then set in, and business was done locally at 210 to 215 for cash, and to Hongkong at 205 to 210 with exchange 74.25, at which shares are still wanted. Marine Insurance.—Business has been confined to Union Insurance shares at \$220, at which shares are offering. In Hongkong, Cantons changed hands at \$133. China Traders' shares are wanted at \$62, Yangtszes are weak with sellers at \$130, and Straits are offering, in Hongkong, at \$9.75. Fire Insurance.—Chinas are wanted at \$100. Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat shares were purchased from Hongkong at \$25.50, for delivery there on the 31st current. Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.—Shares were placed at Tls. 46.50 cum divi-

dend, for delivery on the 31st July. Sugar Companies.—Perak Sugar Cultivation shares are weak, with sellers at Tls. 40. China Sugar Refining shares were placed at \$175. Mining.—Sheridan C. M. & M. shares are wanted at Tls. 2.50. Raub Australian Gold Mining shares were sold at \$34.25, with exchange 74.25. Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Boyd & Co. shares are offering at Tls. 185, S. C. Farnham & Co. shares are steady at Tls. 177. Shanghai Dock shares are wanted at Tls. 82. Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf shares changed hands at Tls. 120. Land.—Shanghai Land Investment shares have been placed at Tls. 86 and Tls. 85. Hongkong Land Investment shares were placed to Hongkong at \$71. Industrial.—The Shanghai Gas Co. paid an interim dividend of Tls. 6 on the 16th, and we now quote the shares at Tls. 211 ex div. In Cotton Mill shares, business has been confined to a sale of Internationals at Tls. 102. Tugs and Cargo Boats.—Shanghai Cargo Boat shares were sold at Tls. 165, and are offering. Miscellaneous.—Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco shares changed hands at Tls. 79 for cash and for delivery on the 31st current, and Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco shares at Tls. 205 cash and Tls. 225 for 31st October. J. Llewellyn & Co. shares are offering. Hall & Holtz shares were placed at \$38.50. Loans.—The following Debentures changed hands: Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf 6 per cent. at Tls. 102, and Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company's 8 per cent. at \$102. The former are offering on the same terms.

Quotations are:—

BANKS.

Hongkong and Shanghai.—\$393.75.
Bank of China and Japan, defd.—£5.5.0
Do. ordinary.—Nominal.
National Bank of China, Ltd.—\$17.25.

COTTON MILLS.

Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 99.00.
Hongkong Cotton S. W. & D. Co.—\$22.00.
International Cotton Man. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 102.00.
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Co., Ltd.—Tls. 101.00.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.—Tls. 505.00.

DOCKS, WHARVES, & C.

Boyd & Co., Ltd., Founders.—Nominal.
Boyd & Co., Limited.—Tls. 185.00.
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Company.—\$60.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.—\$461.87.
S. C. Farnham & Co.—Tls. 177.00.
Shanghai Engineering S. & D. Co.—Tls. 82.00.
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.—Tls. 120.00.

INSURANCES.

Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.—\$137.50.
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$100.
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$65.00.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$310.
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.—Tls. 182.50.
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$10.00.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—\$220.
Yangtze Insurance Assocn., Ltd.—\$130.

LANDS.

Hongkong Land Invest. & A. Co., Ltd.—\$71½.
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$8½.
Shanghai Land Invest. Co., (fully pd.)—Tls. 85.00.

MINING.

Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.—\$6.50.
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd., pref. shares.—\$1.80.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—\$37.
Sheridan Consolidated Co.—Tls. 2.50.

SHIPPING.

China-Mutual preference.—Tls. 72.50.
Do. ordinary, £5 paid.—Tls. 26.
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 150.00.
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—\$59.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao.—\$25.50.
Indo-China Steam N. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 42.50.
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 165.00.
Shanghai Tugboat Co., Ltd.—Tls. 205.00.
Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.—Tls. 75.00.

SUGAR.

China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$175.00.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$39.
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.—Tls. 40.00.

MISCELLANEOUS.

American Cigarette Co.—Tls. 90.00.
Central Stores, Ltd.—\$10.00.
China Flour Mills Co.—Tls. 55.00.
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.—\$38.50.
Llewellyn & Co., J., Limited.—\$61.00.
Major Brothers, Limited.—Tls. 35.00.
Shanghai Feather Cleaning Co.—Tls. 500.00.
Shanghai Gas Co.—Tls. 211.00.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.—Tls. 63. 0.
Shanghai Ice Company—Tls. 112.00.
Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd.—Tls. 205.00.
Do. New Issue.—Nominal.
Shanghai Rice Mills Co.—Tls. 25.00.
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co.—Tls. 79.00.
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—Tls. 300.00.
Watson Co., A. S., Limited.—\$11.50.

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 22nd July.—Since our last report freights still have a downward tendency. From Saigon to Hongkong is firmer, 14 to 15 cents per picul; being offered for prompt steamer to Kobe 30 cents per picul. Bangkok to Hongkong 20 and 25 cents per picul. Newchwang Canton 25 cents can be obtained for August loading; to Amoy 25 cents per picul. Japan coal freights.—Moji to Hongkong only \$1.60 per ton is offered, to Singapore \$2.50. Sailing tonnage.—A vessel has been taken for New York at 16s. per ton.

There are five disengaged vessels in port, registering 7,940 tons.

The following are the settlements:—

Prince Arthur—Norwegian barque, 1,598 tons, hence to New York, private terms.
Samar—American barque, 1,032 tons, Singapore to Mauritius, R. 16 per ton of 4 cubic feet.
Kaifong—British steamer, 998 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 27 cents per picul.
Nanyang—German steamer, 1,060 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 25 cents per picul.
Lyceum—German steamer, 1,238 tons, Newchwang to Amoy, 25 cents per picul.
Tyr—Norwegian steamer, Moji to Hongkong, \$2 per ton.
Stegfried—German steamer, 909 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2 per ton.
Tancarville—British steamer, 1,541 tons, Moji to Singapore, \$2.50 per ton.
Maru Jensen—German steamer, 831 tons, Mororan to Hongkong, \$2.75 per ton.
Kashing—British steamer, 1,158 tons, Hongay to Amoy, \$3½ per ton.
Benvenue—British steamer, 945 tons, Hongay to Hongkong, \$2.10 per ton.
Tritos—German steamer, 1,341 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 13 cents per picul.
Rio—German steamer, 1,109 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 13 cents per picul.
Propontis—British steamer, 1,390 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 13 cents per picul.
Sishan—British steamer, 897 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 13½ cents per picul.
Astrid—Norwegian steamer, 975 tons, Saigon to Kobe 30 cents, Yokohama 31 cents per picul.
Oslo—Norwegian steamer, 777 tons, Bangkok to Hongkong, 19 and 24 cents per picul.
Loyal—German steamer, 1,237 tons, two trips, Swatow to Hankow and back, \$11.00.
Tailee—German steamer, 939 tons, hence to Tientsin (cement), 50 cents per cask.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—Shanghai (str.), Tantalus (str.), Mazagon (str.), Ballarat (str.), Pakling (str.), Inaba Maru (str.), Chingwo (str.).
For BREMEN.—Prinz Heinrich (str.).
For MARSEILLE.—Inaba Maru (str.), Oceanien (str.).
For SAN FRANCISCO.—Belgie (str.), Hawthornbank (str.), Glenlyle (str.), Duchess Anne (str.).
For VANCOUVER.—Empress of China (str.).
For VICTORIA, B. C.—Braemar (str.), Olympia (str.).
For TACOMA.—Olympia (str.).
For SEATTLE.—Kinshiu Maru (str.).
For NEW YORK.—Fortuna (str.), Indrapura (str.), Pathan (str.), Benmohr (str.), Prince Arthur (str.).
For HAVRE and HAMBURG.—Hertha (str.).
For AUSTRALIA.—Changsha (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

HONGKONG.

ARRIVALS.

July—
15, Feiching, Chinese str., from Newchwang.
15, Hsinchi, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
16, Tamsui, British str., from Chinkiang.
16, Rinsei Maru, Japanese str., from Amoy.
16, Hailoong, British str., from Tamsui.
16, Kyoto Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
16, Erato, German str., from Hamburg.
16, Claverton, British str., from Kutchinotau.
16, Irene, German str., from Moji.
16, Nanyong, British str., from Straits.
17, Ernest Simons, Fr. str., from Marseilles.
17, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
17, Tamsui Maru, Jap. str., from Karatsu.
17, Hainan, German str., from Chefoo.
18, Hakata Maru, Japanese str., from Kobe.
18, Hohenzollern, German str., from Japan.
18, Brindisi, British str., from Bombay.
18, Formosa, British str., from Tamsui.
18, Triumph, German str., from Pakhoi.
18, Cormoran, German cruiser, from Manila.
18, Belgic, British str., from San Francisco.

18, Crown of Arragon, Brit. str., from Saigon.
 18, Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 19, Bengloe, British str., from Shanghai.
 19, Asphodel, British str., from Iloilo.
 19, Choysang, British str., from Canton.
 19, Kashing, British str., from Canton.
 19, Bayern, German str., from Shanghai.
 20, Siam, British str., from Bangkok.
 20, Hector, British str., from Shanghai.
 20, Benvenue, British str., from Hongay.
 20, Glenesk, British str., from London.
 20, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
 20, Rosetta, British str., from Yokohama.
 20, Fooching Suey, Haw. bk., from Shanghai.
 20, Decima, German str., from Saigon.
 20, Fobchow, British str., from Swatow.
 20, Knight Templar, Brit. str., from Calcutta.
 20, Hsinchi, Chinese str., from Canton.
 21, Parramatta, British str., from Bombay.
 21, Haitan, French str., from Haiphong.
 21, Feiching, Chinese str., from Canton.
 21, Omi Maru, Japanese str., from Australia.
 21, Pronto, German str., from Quinhon.
 21, Wuotan, German str., from Cavite.
 21, Kinai Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
 21, Ariel, Norwegian str., from Canton.
 21, Tamsui, British str., from Canton.
 21, Shantung, British str., from Sourabaya.
 21, Ballarat, British str., from Shanghai.
 21, Borneo, British str., from London.
 21, Patroclus, British str., from Liverpool.
 21, Petrarch, German str., from Shanghai.
 21, Sangkiang, British str., from Cebu.
 22, Shanghai, British str., from Yokohama.
 22, Changsha, British str., from Foochow.
 22, Glengyle, British str., from Kutchinotzu.
 22, Akitsushima, Japanese cr., from Manila.

July—

DEPARTURES.

16, Wingsang, British str., for Swatow.
 16, Clara, German str., for Aparri.
 16, Sabine Rickmers, British str., for Tamsui.
 16, Glenfarg, British str., for San Francisco.
 16, Senta, German str., for Singapore.
 16, Ariel, Norwegian str., for Canton.
 16, Caledonien, French str., for Europe.
 16, Fausang, British str., for Singapore.
 16, Kachidate Maru, Jap. str., for K'chinotzu.
 16, Meefoo, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 16, Sullberg, German str., for Chefoo.
 16, Taicheong, German str., for Swatow.
 16, Kashing, British str., for Canton.
 17, Daphne, British cr., for Singapore.
 17, Changsha, British str., for Foochow.
 17, Dean, British str., for Bangkok.
 17, Else, German str., for Saigon.
 17, Ernest Simons, French str., for Shanghai.
 17, Frejr, Danish str., for Hoihow.
 17, Moyune, British str., for Saigon.
 17, Nanchang, British str., for Iloilo.
 17, Riojun Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.
 17, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
 17, Feiching, Chinese str., for Canton.
 17, Hsinchi, Chinese str., for Canton.
 17, Tamsui, British str., for Canton.
 17, Kagan, British str., for Foochow.
 18, Haiyung, German cr., for Shanghai.
 18, Arara, British str., for Labuan.
 18, Chowtai, British str., for Swatow.
 18, Keongwai, British str., for Hoihow.
 19, Hainan, German str., for Canton.
 19, Tancerville, British str., for Moji.
 19, Astrid, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
 19, Crown of Arragon, British str., for Moji.
 19, Eddie, British str., for Iloilo.
 19, Erato, German str., for Yokohama.
 19, Loongmoon, German str., for Shanghai.
 19, Namyong, British str., for Amoy.
 19, Victoria, British str., for Tacoma.
 20, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Canton.
 20, Bengloe, British str., for Singapore.
 20, Kashing, British str., for Hongay.
 20, Hanoi, French str., for Hoihow.
 20, Hakata Maru, Jap. str., for Singapore.
 20, Empress of Japan, Brit. str., for V'couver.
 20, Formosa, British str., for Swatow.
 20, Hector, British str., for London.
 20, Riusei Maru, Japanese str., for Amoy.
 20, Tritos, German str., for Saigon.
 20, Cormoran, German cruiser, for Manila.
 21, Samar, American bark, for Singapore.
 21, Irene, German str., for Saigon.
 21, Hainan, German str., for Chefoo.
 21, Activ, Danish str., for Tamsui.
 21, Hsinchi, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 21, Parramatta, British str., for Shanghai.
 21, Phra Chom Klao, Brit. str., for Bangkok.
 21, Tamsui Maru, Japanese str., for Yokohama.

21, Old Kensington, Brit. sh., for Tocopallia.
 21, Plover, British gunboat, for Manila.
 22, Choysang, British str., for Shanghai.
 22, Feiching, Chinese str., for Ningpo.
 22, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
 22, Terrier, Norwegian str., for Nagasaki.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Caledonien*, for Hongkong from Yokohama, Messrs. Abdoola, G. Lévy, Harn, and E. Lévy; from Kobe, Messrs. Strichael and Concaicas, Mr. and Mrs. Arrah, Mr. and Mrs. Attias and 4 children; from Nagasaki, Mr. Wernberg; from Shanghai, Messrs. V. Pederson, H. Jonsberg, Sing Yao Kwan, Le Bas, and Miss Johnston; for Saigon from Yokohama, Miss Legnaud, Mr. Legnaud, and Mrs. V. Blanchard; from Kobe, Messrs. Nallajima and Armand Vanet; from Nagasaki, Messrs. Aketa and Stewart; for Singapore from Shanghai, Messrs. H. Bois, C. H. Scott, and Meneuvrier; for Batavia from Shanghai, Miss Gunther, Messrs. D. Plathe, J. H. Fery, and F. Martenz; for Bombay from Kobe, Mr. N. D. Tata; for Marseilles from Yokohama, Messrs. H. Hermanoirtz and Addinsell, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart; from Nagasaki, Mr. Niesteroff and child; from Shanghai, Messrs. E. des Voeux, Romonds Cartaros, Luce Julien, Toublane, Orzar Leng, and Mutterer Désire, Revs. Arnio and Boldomero Real.

Per *Ernest Simons*, for Hongkong from Marseilles, Mr. dos Santos, Mrs. Stoker, Rev. Grimand, and Mr. Potenciano Malvan; from Bombay, Messrs. Stoker and A. Mascarenha; from Marseilles via Colombo, Mr. Vicira da Silva; from Singapore, Miss Tarow, Messrs. Butler, P. Krafft, T. Tuohy, Schumaker, Mr. and Mrs. Price and children, Messrs. Kofma and Anita; from Saigon, Mr. J. N. Kauff, Mrs. Pham Chi Pinh, Messrs. Faraggi and Prest Pasquale, Rev. Fougrouse, and Mr. Henry Smith; for Shanghai from Marseilles, Rev. Kuellan; from Marseilles via Colombo, Messrs. A. Wilson, Chapeaux, and Blanchard, and Mrs. Binsson; from Singapore, Messrs. Maclean and J. Grant; from Tourane via Saigon, Mr. Herbet; for Nagasaki, from Marseilles via Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. Lemberg, and Mr. Balmès; from Singapore, Mr. Hamamoto, Mrs. Ocamai, and Mrs. Obyake; for Yokohama from Marseilles, Mr. Kanya; from Port Said, Mr. Matsugata; from Bombay, Major A. Tracey; from Marseilles via Colombo, Miss Auseliwitch, Messrs. W. Aschik and H. Limas; from Colombo, Messrs. Magnan and A. S. Hamilton, and Miss Fearnen; from Singapore, Mr. Van Porsfen and Mrs. Atama; from Saigon, Mr. and Mrs. Lombard.

Per *Hohenzollern*, for Hongkong from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Brockmann and children, Messrs. Th. W. Vogelgesang and S. Dimutalar; from Kobe, Mr. T. Harms; from Yokohama for Genoa, Mr. C. Schmeisser, for Bremen, Mr. K. Ito; from Kobe for Southampton, Mrs. A. Richardson and 2 children; for Antwerp, Mr. A. H. Huttmak.

Per *Belgie*, from San Francisco, &c., Mr. and Mrs. M. McLaughlin, Mrs. Abba Bass, Miss A. Akilo, Dr. J. Bell, Surg. Capt. Martin, Messrs. W. W. Miller, E. Stuyvesant, J. W. Lusher, W. S. Ritchie, E. S. Oakes, A. H. Emanuel, and A. J. M. Gomes and 335 Chinese.

Per *Asphodel*, from Iloilo, Miss Spradlen, Messrs. Swart and Hawson.

Per *Bayern*, from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. E. Herbert, Messrs. Derrick and Huchting, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton and children, Mr. Waunhauer, Mrs. Edler and child, Mr. Gumpel, Mrs. Blechynden, Mrs. Streddell, Mr. W. Hamlin, Mrs. Davidson and child, Messrs. John Vaughan and C. J. Samme, and 36 officers and 20 men from the German Squadron for Bremen.

Per *Glenesk*, from London, &c., Mr. M. Freeman.

Per *Rosetta*, from Yokohama, Miss Meaden, Messrs. A. R. Thistlewaite and W. Walsh, Miss Walsh, Mrs. J. H. Longford, and Master T. Longford.

Per *Haitan*, from Coast Ports, Messrs. Morse and Twinning, Mrs. Almeida, Miss Remedios, and Dr. Wittenburg.

Per *Omi Maru*, from Thursday Island, Messrs. J. W. Lawrence and P. Alden.

Per *Parramatta*, for Hongkong from London, Mr. H. Simmins, Miss E. Maker; from Aden, Mrs. D. Leopoldina Lage, Mrs. Marquis D'Oli-

veira and 3 children; from Bombay, Messrs. K. Furdonji, S. P. Talati, P. F. Talati, and Arjan Soonderjie; from Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Ellam; from Singapore, Messrs. C. Schultze, Sit Teng Choon, G. Lewis, M. Kandinsky, and T. R. Nicholson; for Yokohama from Colombo, Mr. J. Lüneburg; from Singapore, Messrs. S. H. Reynolds and T. Arratoon; for Shanghai from London, Messrs. R. S. Raphael, H. Bell, and J. T. Manley; from Brindisi, Messrs. H. J. Andés, A. Verbrock, and J. Butler; from Penang, Miss Chill; from Singapore, Messrs. G. McBain, Van Laer, and Capt. White.

Per *Borneo*, from London, Deputy Inspector-General T. Bolster, and Miss Helen Batchelor.

Per *Ballarat*, from Shanghai for Hongkong, Mrs. Newcomb, 3 children and infant, Messrs. Tanaka, Wong Mok Pon, and R. Munch; for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Mills; for London, Mrs. Zeigan.

DEPARTED.

Per *Caledonien*, for Hongkong for Singapore, Messrs. G. Mudge, Alsagoff, A. Lawrance, S. M. Ben Agill, Lum, Jon Yong Hian, and Rev. J. Marand; for Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pescio and Mr. Merechi; for Marseilles, Mrs. Sanchez, Mrs. Vera and 4 children, Mrs. de Napoles Manuel and 3 children, Mrs. Larios and 6 children, Miss Larios, Madam C. Martin, Madam Ochoa and 4 children, Madam del Rey Olevarría, Lieut. Santos Fernandez, Messrs. L. G. Nolasco da Silva and H. G. Baralay; from Yokohama for Saigon, Miss Leguand, Mr. Leguand, and Mrs. V. Blanchard; for Marseilles, Mr. H. Hermanoirtz, Mr. Addinsell, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart; from Kobe for Saigon, Messrs. Nallajima and Armand Vanet; for Bombay, Mr. N. D. Tata; from Nagasaki for Saigon, Messrs. Aketa and Stewart; for Marseilles, Mr. Niesteroff and child; from Shanghai for Singapore, Messrs. H. Baisard, C. H. Scott, and Rev. Meneuvrier; for Batavia, Miss Gunther, Messrs. D. Plathe, G. H. Fery, and F. Martenz; for Marseilles, Mr. E. des Voeux, Romonds Cartaros, Lieut. Luce Julien, Messrs. Toublane Edward, Orzar Leny, Mutterer Désire, Revs. Arnio Compas and Boldomero Real.

Per *Ernest Simons*, for Shanghai, Messrs. Fritzsche, G. C. Carlsen, R. A. Anderson, Antoine, J. M. Conceicao, and Dr. Scaparone; for Nagasaki, Messrs. Moji and U. Marenaga; for Kobe, Mr. Chan Lou Chou.

Per *Victoria*, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Selden; for Victoria, B.C., Miss M. Farrow; for Tacoma, Mr. A. G. Aitken, and Mrs. J. Truebridge.

Per *Bayern*, from Shanghai for Genoa, Mr. F. Huchting, Mrs. Edler and child, and Mr. B. Gumpel; for Southampton, Mrs. Blechynder and child; for Bremen, Capt. Lieut. Lietzmann, Marine Ingenieur Wiegmann, Lieuts. Brenner, Brandt, Nippe, and von Thauvernay, and Mr. H. Dannhauer; for London, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton and child, Mrs. Sheddell, Mr. Wilfried Hamlin, Mrs. Davidson and child, and Mr. John Vaughan; from Japan for Genoa, Mr. C. Schmeisser; for Southampton, Mrs. A. Richardson and children; for Bremen, Mr. K. Ito; from Hongkong for Genoa, Messrs. Alfred C. Lutz, A. Teschner, and Carl Hassager; for Southampton, Mr. I. B. Coughtrie.

Per *Empress of Japan*, for Shanghai, Messrs. J. Jebson, A. H. Mansell, M. M. Tacky, and Master Winterburn; for Nagasaki, Messrs. J. Farquhar and Chang Tso Tau; for Kobe, Lieut. S. R. Fletcher, K.O.B., Messrs. T. Lee and Yee Woo; for Yokohama, Mr. E. Bibelman, Miss A. M. Baker, Mrs. Pryune, Lieut. R. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. E. Jolly, Lieut. E. H. Shewell, Messrs. G. J. Chapman, E. P. Frost, M. B. Polliswalla, C. B. Mowronwalla, and J. N. Kaff; for Victoria, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Stoker, and Mrs. Hong Yuk; for New Westminster, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Yick Quon and daughter; for San Francisco, Mrs. E. J. Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lazare and child; for Montreal, Mr. A. K. Rhoden; for Boston, Mrs. Jang Sey and daughter, Mrs. Ung Shee and son; for London, Lieut. P. Brown, Surg.-Major J. F. Tuohy, Surg. C. L. Bunton, Dr. Lee, Messrs. T. H. Lyle, G. W. and C. Fox, O. Davies, F. W. Edwards, and J. A. Summers; from Yokohama for London, Mr. and Mrs. J. Burns, Miss M. Burns; for Paris, Mr. L. Berindoague.

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